THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

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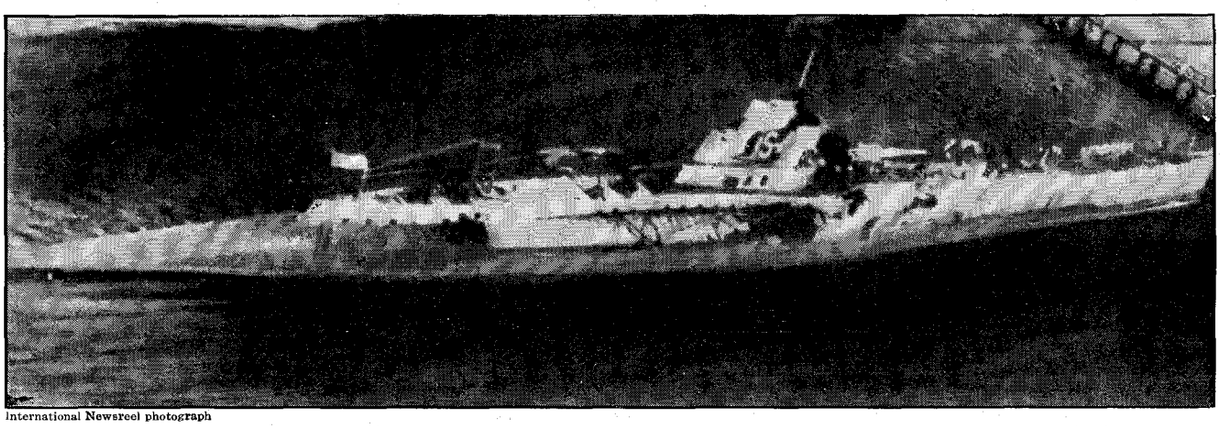

International Newsreel photograph

BEFORE IT WAS RAMMED AND SUNK WITH FORTY MEN ON BOARD—THE SUBMARINE *S-4*

SUBMARINE DEATH TRAPS

FOR MILLIONS LIVING IN THE SUNLIGHT and breathing the free air, the Christmas season was shadowed by the thought of six young men dying slowly in cold and darkness in the torpedo-room of the submarine *S-4* at the bottom of Cape Cod Bay. We owe it to these men, and to the thirty-four others to whom death probably came more swiftly and mercifully when the *S-4* sank instantly after its collision with the Coast Guard destroyer *Paulding*, an aroused public opinion declares, to shirk no expense or effort toward making our submarines safer for their crews in time of peace. As one editor exclaims: "What a pity these gallant youths should have to give their lives! But what intolerable shame to us if these, too, shall have given their lives in vain!" The sinking of the *S-4*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* tells us, brings the toll of lives lost by the American Navy in peace-time submarine disasters up to 110.

We have disaster after disaster in this most dangerous branch of the service, "yet we make no apparent progress along the simplest and most obvious lines of prevention," remarks the New York *Evening World*. "It may not be an irreverent inquiry to raise as to whether the curse of God is not on the submarine," says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which points out that this type of vessel "has nothing but death and destruction to justify its existence, and is an agency of peril in peace as in war." "In God's name let our brave men die in the open!" exclaims this Connecticut daily. "So great is the cost, measured in human life, that one doubts the wisdom, at a time like this, of continuing the operation of submarines," avers the Washington *Post*. "Is the submarine worth while?" asks the Detroit *Free Press*, which goes on to say:

"The list of submarine mishaps since undersea boats first came into use is a long one; and while some elements of risk have been eliminated or reduced as a result of perfection of craft and machinery, the deplorable disaster to the *S-4* is a sharp reminder that service in submersibles is still extrahazardous, and that tragedy dogs constantly the steps of those who engage in it.

"Indeed it is very much of a question whether the submarine in its present state of development is worth while, even as an extraordinary instrument of war, particularly as the rapid development of air-power suggests possibilities which may easily make it obsolete before it arrives. And as a trade medium, its value is obviously about nil, since it lacks both carrying capacity and speed.

"If the Powers would get together and agree to 'cut out' submersible boats, except perhaps for scientific purposes, all would save money and be better off in every way. But unfortunately the Powers will not do so sensible a thing; and consequently the United States, as a matter of self-protection, must continue to toddle along with the others, at least for a while, and expect periodic disasters similar to the one off Provincetown."

"Like rats in a trap is no way for American sailors to die," declares the Camden *Evening Courier*, which thinks that this latest naval tragedy ought to "rouse the public to fighting pitch" and result in a Congressional investigation that will "go clean to the bottom, the same as the poor old subs do when rammed, and will bring up some facts that will save life in the future." Surveying the story of submarine disasters, not only in our Navy but in those of England, Italy, and Japan, this New Jersey journal continues:

"Is the submarine a fit instrument of warfare?

"We have had a long and most distressing series of submarine disasters in peace. Are they a fair price to pay for learning how to operate subs in case of war?

"*S-49* was wrecked by an explosion in the battery compartment, killing three and injuring nine.

"Another S boat went ashore in maneuvers off the New

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England coast, was salvaged—after a fashion—unfit for further service.

"*S-48*, on her trial run out of Bridgeport, went to the bottom in shallow water, with 48 men in the trap. They were saved.

"A Japanese sub was rammed by a Japanese battle-ship, and sank, with her whole crew of 85 men. None were rescued.

"In 1925, the Italian sub *Sebastiano Venerio* was sunk, and 50 lives were lost.

"Even in the British Navy, two subs have been rammed by ships in maneuvers. In one instance, 23 men were lost; in the other, 43.

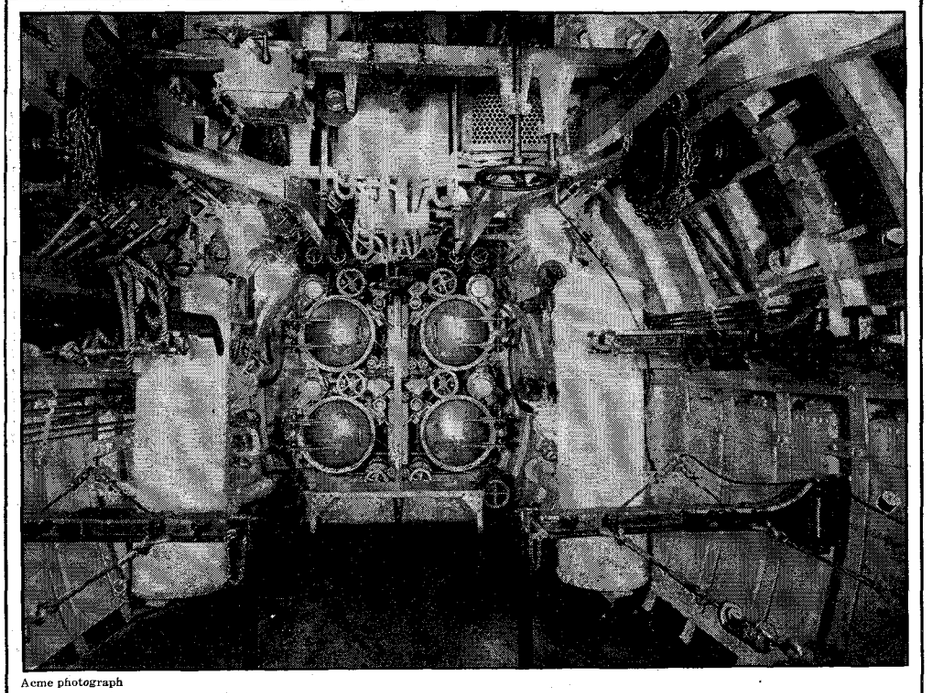
"The new V-class subs are supposed to be better than the S-type. But perhaps they are too new to have had a chance to show what they can do.

"The sub is in existence as a commerce destroyer and a coast-defender. Germany gave them a full tryout in the war—and they raised hell for a while, but did not win the war, any more than the bomb-shedding Zepps.

"So, we ask, is the sub a satisfactory weapon—and, even if the other nations insist upon having them, should the U. S. A. follow suit?

"If the disarmament conferences want to do something real, let them get up an agreement to build no subs.

"If other nations won't give them up, let Congress debate whether the United States can not be protected without them."



Acme photograph

THE TORTURE CHAMBER

The torpedo-room of the *S-4*, in which six men, waiting in vain for rescue, fought off death by asphyxiation for more than three days.

But our press as a whole, while recognizing the extrahazardous nature of this service, does not seem to share the opinion that the only remedy is to abolish it. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with a navy yard at its back door, tells us that—

"The *S-4* disaster has added one more tragic but heroic story to the record of these craft in the navies of the world. Probably the menace of operating underwater craft never will be removed. They are doubly endangered by the failure of their internal machinery to function and by the possibility that surface vessels may run them down. There has been serious loss of life from both causes in the United States Navy.

"The *S-4* is one of the very numerous group which represents the submarine standard thus far reached by our naval constructors. The T-type which followed the S-boats was not satisfactory for various reasons. The V-boats are fleet and long-range cruisers of great size. When the *S-4* was under water she had several methods of detecting the presence of other vessels. One was by her periscopes, but these are useful only when the top of the tube is above the surface and can be trained around the horizon. Also the submarine has listening devices which would clearly record the sound made by the engines of an approaching destroyer, or any other craft for that matter. Men trained in the use of these devices can tell with great accuracy what sort of traffic is on the surface in the vicinity of a submerged vessel. Presumably a man was on watch for this purpose when the *S-4* made her last underwater run and began to rise to the surface. Whether he heard and reported that a ship was near by may never be known.

"The Navy as a whole regards these accidents as a part of the hazards of the service in peace-time. Every effort is made to avoid them and to use the lessons of previous catastrophes to that end. But beyond that there still remains a broad field of inevitable danger. Chance or fate sent the courses of the destroyer *Paulding* and the *S-4* to a point of crossing on Saturday and brought the submarine to the surface directly in front of the destroyer's sharp bow. The difference of a minute probably would have left both craft perfectly safe and possibly unaware of the narrow margin of escape.

"That minute—sometimes it is only a second or a split-second of leeway—operates in all of our lives daily, no matter what our occupation may be. Sometimes we recognize the emergency. More often, probably, we do not. And then, sometimes there is no split-second for escape."

At about three-thirty on the afternoon of Saturday, December 17, when the Coast Guard destroyer *Paulding* was steaming past Wood End, near Provincetown, on Cape Cod Bay, the man at the wheel saw directly ahead what he thought was "a fish-stick, a marker used for nets." He shifted the helm, but not in time. The "fish-stick" was the periscope of the submarine *S-4*, which was struck and sunk by the bow of the *Paulding*, taking to the bottom with it the forty men on board. A rescue fleet was rushed to the spot the moment the disaster was reported, and divers got in communication with six of the crew imprisoned in the torpedo-room beneath one hundred feet of icy water, but all efforts to save them failed. Four days later, when all signals from the sunken craft had ceased, an Associated Press dispatch from Provincetown carried the following poignant bit of drama:

"When 'finis' is written to the story of the *S-4* there will have been added to naval annals a tale as dramatic as any that adorn the history of a century and a half of heroism at sea.

"It will be the brief record of the six entombed survivors of a crew of forty who slowly suffocated beneath the icy waves of a storm-lasht ocean while a rescue armada stood helplessly by.

"An iron hammer clenched in the hands of the victims wrote the story; the international code of dots and dashes laboriously spelled out by the rude implement transmitted to the ears of divers, powerless to aid, and the sensitive microphones of a sister submarine captured it for posterity.

"The quality of the sounds itself told more subtly than words the progress of the long, slow, pitiful struggle in that sealed torpedo room whose water-tight doors snatched the six from instant death only to deliver them to the torture of suffocation.

"It was Sunday afternoon that the *S-8* heard sounds from the ocean floor where, 105 feet below, the shattered *S-4* was slowly sinking into the ooze.

"The sounds were strong and resolute. Signals from the *S-4's* oscillator brought prompt response. Soon afterward Thomas Eadie, the naval diver who was first to locate the wreck,

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joyfully verified the fact that life still existed in the torpedo compartment of the dark hulk.

"Then W. J. Carr, his fellow diver, took up the work, and to his tappings there came immediate response.

"'Is the gas bad?' Carr asked.

"'No, but the air is—how long will you be now?' came the anxious query.

"'How many are there?' Carr parried, and the dot and dash came back, 'Six. Please hurry.'

"'We are doing everything possible,' the diver consoled them, and then hastened upward to bring the glad news to the fleet.

"Early Monday the names of the six were learned from the hammer wielded against the steel shell by the arm of Lieut. Graham Newell Fitch, leader of the little band of survivors.

"There was disquieting news, too. The air was fouling rapidly, and Fitch estimated that all the oxygen would be gone by six o'clock that night.

"Once again came the query, somewhat more urgently and, perhaps, less confidently:

"'Is there any hope?' and once again the response from rescuers, who feared to voice the apprehension which was gripping them, 'We are doing everything possible.'

"Then the threatened storm set in and fleet and divers were forced to take refuge in port. Only the *S-8* stood by.

"Yesterday morning three taps seemed to signify that the message which the *S-8* had tried for seven hours to transmit to Lieutenant Fitch had been heard, and the brave officer had been strengthened and comforted by the assurance that mother and wife were praying for him.

"But the response was weak and it was apparent that unless succor came quickly, it would be in vain.

"Two hours later, at 8:15 o'clock, there were indistinguishable sounds, and again, at 11 o'clock, men on the *S-8* said it might be that the doomed men were making a final attempt to escape their lethal chamber, but there was not the slightest glimmer of hope that they could be successful.

"That was the end of the *S-4*'s log."

From under the icy waters of Cape Cod Bay the lines of suspense and sorrow radiated to every part of our nation, notes the Boston *Transcript*, which calls attention to the curious fact that the members of the *S-4*'s crew came from more than nineteen States:

"The extent to which a catastrophe in the United States Navy may be a national calamity is illustrated by the list of the officers and crew of the submarine *S-4*. We find in this list representatives of nineteen States of the Union, of the District of Columbia, and of the Dominion of Canada. Tho the calamity took place in Massachusetts waters, but two of the forty names on the roster of the *S-4* are those of residents of our State. Six were from California, three from the District of Columbia, three from Pennsylvania, three from Georgia, two from each of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Kentucky and Tennessee, two from Canada, one each from Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, Illinois, Texas, Virginia, South Carolina, and Nebraska, and one from the Philippine Islands. Here, then, is a casualty list that has no local character but lets its sad message fall all the way from Lowell to the island of Negros, far away in the Sulu Sea.

P. & A. photograph

HE TAPPED OUT THE SIGNALS

Lieutenant Graham N. Fitch, one of the six men in the torpedo-room.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Washington dispatches tell us, has ordered an investigation to fix the responsibility for this tragic accident; and some editors feel that this departmental investigation should be supplemented by a Congressional one. Says the New York *Evening World:*

"According to reports, the submarine was operating on its own grounds, carefully selected to be off the steamship line of travel, and presumably amply protected against any such accident. It was not engaged in casual maneuvering, but was undergoing a test in waters chosen to prevent possible collision. And while the Coast Guard destroyer *Paulding* is not under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, it is a government vessel and should have known what was going on. The responsibility is therefore with the Government, somewhere. It is the business of the investigation which has been ordered by Secretary Wilbur to fix that responsibility; and that done, the duty of the Government to take such steps as to make a recurrence of such a tragedy impossible."

Wide World photograph

THE COMMANDER OF THE *S-4*

Lieutenant-Commander Roy Keller Jones, who went down with his ship.

Three devices increasing the safety of submarines are described by Representative Anthony J. Griffin, of New York, who will recommend them to the House Naval Affairs Committee. In a United Press dispatch we read:

"The New York member has made a study of the submarine question, and characterized American submarines as 'floating coffins' in a speech following the *S-51* disaster.

"His safety measure proposals provide for—

"Telephone signal buoys, such as are used by Germany.

"Grappling rings on submarines, with which German undersea craft are equipped.

'Specially constructed salvage vessels, such as are employed by Germany, Italy, and France.

"Had the Navy possest these safeguards, Griffin said, the six men who remained alive could have been rescued.

"'The first safety precaution necessary is the telephone buoy, a simple instrument, which is set loose from a sunken submarine when the vessel has an accident and goes down. It bobs around and attracts the attention of passing boats. In it is a telephone whereby the men below can describe their situation.

"'This device was used when the *U-3* went down in Kiel Harbor in 1911.

"'The *U-3* also had grappling rings, and a rope was slipt into them by the diver and her prow was raised. Twenty-seven of the crew crawled out and were saved.

"'We need one or more salvage vessels. Germany, France, and England have them.

"'It took six months to raise the *S-51*. Then the crew were all corpses. But nothing was learned from that disaster. Now this disaster comes along, and confirms all the criticism of lack of equipment.'"

The tragedy of the *S-4* reminds the Boston *Herald* of the message which came from the bottom of the sea some years ago, when the accidental sinking of a Japanese submarine cost the lives of its entire crew. Says *The Herald:*

"Many visitors to the Library of Congress in Washington have read the translation of that remarkable document, which is placed on display. Those men were jealous above all for the security of their country. They had no words of repining over their hard fate. They urged their Government never for an instant to think of the abandonment of the submarine on account of accident by which this crew had been plunged to a lingering death. No more remarkable expression of stoical patriotism is to be seen anywhere."

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THE DEMOCRATIC FACE ON THE TAX-REDUCTION FLOOR

A TERRIFIC BLOW was handed the Coolidge Administration, we read in the Washington dispatches, when enough Republican Congressmen followed the lead of the Democrats to sweep aside all the Treasury Department's ideas of tax-reduction. The additional tax-cutting put into the measure on the floor of the House gave it a "Democratic complexion," and Minority Leader Garner, after the amended bill went through by a 366 to 24 vote, declared triumphantly: "The Democrats rewrote this bill by amendments." The bill now

BUT THEY'LL NEVER GET AWAY WITH IT
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

carries a total estimated cut of $289,765,000, which is $64,765,000 more than Secretary Mellon's "limit of safety." The Senate will act on the bill when the holidays are over and President Coolidge is said to be hopeful that it will then be made over more or less in the image of Administration desires. Some of the Washington correspondents gather from their conferences with the Executive that a Presidential veto would be the fate of a final tax-measure on the lines of the one now before the Senate. At any rate, the correspondents predict a long and hard fight between President and Congress over the size of tax-reduction. For instance, Walker S. Buel of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* sees one of the great battles of the session impending in the Senate, "one of the sternest fights over fiscal policy Mr. Coolidge has faced." Senator Smoot, Republican Chairman of the Finance Committee, is pledged to try to keep the reduction in the Senate bill down to Secretary Mellon's limit. But Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat on the committee, is talking confidently of a cut of something like $400,000,000.

"It is going to be a disagreeable winter"—the Baltimore *Sun* thinks that the Senator who made this remark is shown by the House's tax action "to have the vision of the seventh son of a seventh son." The Baltimore paper does not venture to predict the result of the parliamentary skirmishing of the next few weeks. Editorial notions differ. We are told by the New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) that by the time the House bill leaves the Senate it "will be pierced so full of holes that it will resemble a piece of Swiss cheese more than a copy of a national law." On the other hand, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) inclines to think that any changes made by the Senate and accepted by the House will be few and unimportant—"the bill as we have it is about the bill we shall have, and it will be effective March 15."

The changes in our tax schedules are briefly noted in the summary on the opposite page. It should be noticed that in addition to making a larger total reduction the House bill differed from the Treasury recommendations in many respects. There is a slightly greater cut in corporation taxes, and the taxes on small corporations are graduated. Secretary Mellon called for the retention of existing taxes on admissions, club dues, and automobiles, but the House bill repeals the automobile tax and reduces the others. On the other hand, Secretary Mellon wanted the Federal tax on inheritances eliminated, but the House prefers to keep it. The House also refused to accept the Mellon suggestion of an adjustment downward of tax rates on what are called the "intermediate" personal incomes.

"Politics and economics have had their first real battle in Congress, and the former has won a complete victory," writes that experienced political observer, David Lawrence, in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches from Washington:

"Mr. Mellon's theory was that the people did not feel indirect taxes as much as they do direct. He believed the tax on automobiles represented such a relatively small part of the price paid by the purchaser of the automobile that the Government might as well have the tax.

"But the members of the House think otherwise. Here was the problem: Less than 2 per cent. of the American people pay taxes. About two million individual income-tax returns may be expected in the coming year. If this is contrasted with the many millions of people who own automobiles, it would be immediately seen how many more votes there are in canceling an automobile levy than in keeping it on. Mr. Mellon argued that for the future it was better economics to retain the auto tax, but the House felt the urge of politics.

"The same thing was true of the tax on admissions. Every admission ticket for which the price is less than a dollar will be exempt from Federal tax. Here again millions of persons who go to the moving-picture shows each week are affected. The big question now is whether the motion-picture owners will pass the tax on to the consumer as a benefit or use the occasion to keep the price at the same level and pocket the tax.

"Relief for the small corporation by giving it an increased margin of exemption so that the Federal tax does not apply until net incomes get to be in the neighborhood of $15,000 will affect a large number of small business men. Again the opportunity for votes is apparent.

"Not all of this process is due to a selfishness of the members of the House to get votes, but much of it is due to a pressure from important constituents and business associations. The influence of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the tax situation has been important and will continue to be even more important. Making a tax cut of $290,000,000 in the face of a warning from the President and Secretary of the Treasury that $225,000,000 was sufficient only means that the House has heard

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CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. Is the "cow-milking" snake a myth or a reality? (p. 19).
2. What European frontier is safeguarded by the Locarno Pact? (p. 13).
3. Who was Tammany Hall's first leader? (p. 37).
4. What class of buildings withstand tornadoes best? (p. 44).
5. What Balkan country is charged with the persecution of racial minorities? (p. 23).
6. How long have women acted on the Chinese stage? (p. 20).
7. Who are alleged Communist leaders in Turkey? (p. 15).
8. What has been the toll of lives in America's peace-time submarine disasters? (p. 3).
9. What historic American carried an asbestos purse? (p. 44).
10. What proposed change in the Church of England prayer-book is chiefly responsible for the split between the Evangelicals and the Anglo-Catholics? (p. 24).
11. Is there a specific remedy for measles? (p. 18).
12. By how much does the House of Representatives wish to cut taxes? (p. 6).
13. What European country has been called "an incorrigible beggar" by one of its own sons? (p. 16).
14. How are the public service corporations asked to aid dry enforcement? (p. 8).
15. To what address will Tammany Hall move when it leaves its present Wigwam? (p. 34).
16. Is the destructive power of lightning dependent on the amount of electricity generated? (p. 18).
17. In what European country are the Communists called "bums and hooligans"? (p. 16).
18. What is the chief use of asbestos in the making of a motor-car? (p. 41).
19. In what language were the words "Long live Lenin" written on the walls of a Turkish tobacco factory? (p. 15).
20. What foreign statesman suggested that war be outlawed between France and the United States? (p. 14).

from business men back home and that the Chamber of Commerce view-point is much more popular than that of the Treasury.

"Much of the influence is traceable to a desire on the part of business men to do anything possible to stimulate business in 1928. Adding $400,000,000 to the purchasing power of the country means a big psychological encouragement. Members of Congress want 1928 to be a 'good year.' That's the politics of it. The Senate is not likely to have a much different view-point."

Of the various debatable points in the bill, the repeal of the manufacturer's tax on automobiles arouses perhaps the greatest interest. The Springfield *Union* (Rep.) calls this "an unhappy instance of legislation in favor of special interests," and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"Twelve or fifteen years ago the repeal of the automobile tax would have been of benefit principally to the wealthy. To-day the automobile tax is virtually the only direct or semidirect Federal tax paid by the farmers of the nation and thousands of small merchants and wage-workers. The tax went far toward paying the Government's share of the cost of Federal aid roads. Its repeal will leave thousands of citizens without a stake in the Government."

The retention of the estates tax meets with criticism from both Republican and Democratic newspapers. A number of papers also regret that the tax on admissions was not eliminated altogether. In practise, says the New York *World* (Dem.), the taxation of admission tickets selling for more than a dollar discriminates "against the legitimate drama and in favor of variety shows and motion-pictures; the singling out of one form of theatrical entertainment for taxation appears even less defensible when it is recalled that in numerous other countries the spoken drama is aided by government subsidy."

HOW THE HOUSE BILL REDUCES TAXES

CORPORATION income tax reduced from 13½ per cent. to 11½ per cent.; reduction, $164,600,000.

SMALL CORPORATIONS given increased exemption from $2,000 to $3,000, for those with taxable net income of $25,000 or less; reduction, $12,000,000.

SMALL CORPORATIONS with taxable net income of $15,000 or less taxed 5 per cent. on income up to $7,000, 7 per cent. on income from $7,000 to $12,000, and 9 per cent. on income between $12,000 and $15,000; reduction, $24,000,000.

CORPORATION-TAX changes apply retroactively to 1927 incomes.

ADMISSIONS tax exemptions increased to $1; reduction, $8,000,000.

CLUB-DUES tax reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent.; reduction, $5,000,000.

AUTOMOBILE TAX repealed; reduction, $66,000,000.

CEREAL-BEVERAGE tax repealed; reduction, $185,000.

WINE TAX reduced to prewar rates; reduction, $930,000.

STAMP TAX on sales of produce on exchanges repealed; reduction $3,000,000.

STAMP TAX on transfers of capital stock on exchanges reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per $100; reduction, $8,800,000.

EXEMPTION for foreign banks of issue on income from bankers' acceptances; reduction, $30,000.

WITHHOLDING of tax at source on tax-free securities in case of non-resident aliens and foreign corporations; increase, $2,000,000.

ADMISSIONS to prize-fights tax of 25 per cent. on admissions of $5 and over, with complimentary passes subject to the tax indicated by value of the seats; increase, $750,000.

INCREASE of 500 per cent. in present footage tax on foreign-built pleasure boats used in American waters; increase, $30,000.

Since the increases totaled $2,780,000, and the reductions $292,545,000, the total net reduction carried in the bill is $289,765,000 (another estimate is $289,735,000), as compared with $235,515,000 in the bill reported out by the Ways and Means Committee, and the $225,000,000 maximum recommended by the Treasury Department.

Turning to the dailies more friendly to the House bill, we find the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) declaring that Congress has learned to take Secretary Mellon's warnings about surpluses with a grain of salt—"it can afford to disregard his warning now and fix rates at a point at which the Federal Government will not be collecting from the taxpayers half a billion dollars a year more than the Government needs to defray its expenses." Except for the retention of the estates tax, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* thinks "the House bill better than the Administration's general plan":

"The $290,000,000 reduction approved by the House is moderate, in view of the Treasury's situation. It is highly probable that a reduction limited to that sum would mean a large surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. Even a $400,000,000 reduction would probably leave enough revenue to bring a surplus. The Administration's argument to the contrary is outweighed by its consistent record for making underestimates."

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DRY "SNOOPERS" IN DAMP CELLARS

ONE MORE PROOF of the tremendous difficulties involved in making Prohibition effective is seen by the Providence *Journal* in the recent endeavor to strengthen the enforcement forces of the Government through the agency of more than a hundred gas and electric meter readers of a Rhode Island lighting corporation. According to the Providence *News*, "as far as the record goes, the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company is the only public service body in the country which has complied with the request of the Prohibition authorities that it turn its employees into snoopers." "It is inconceivable" to the Albany *News* "that such an order can be legal. If it can be carried out, what next?" The fact that a law "can not be enforced without such aid," to the Baltimore *Sun*, "is the strongest possible argument against its adoption," while to the Louisville *Herald-Post*, the fact that "a public service company can lend itself to a scheme of this kind is amazing."

These are but a few samples of the editorial criticism evoked throughout the country by the orders given to meter readers in four Rhode Island communities to report to the president of the Blackstone Valley Company the presence of stills and home-brew apparatus in the homes of gas consumers. The necessity for calling in these unofficial revenue officials is thus explained by David Barry in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World:*

"The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution says: 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.'

"The scheme to have meter readers for gas and electric companies snoop about the cellars or other premises of a citizen to find evidence of liquor-law violations is held to be far less innocent than it seems on its face. Under the latest plan of snooping, it is pointed out, all a Prohibition agent has to do to invade a man's house is to pose as a gas or light meter reader.

"Instead of requiring sufficient evidence on which a United States Commissioner could issue a search and seizure warrant against a house where lawbreaking was suspected, the Federal Government proposes to violate the privacy of every man's home by making a sneak of every gas man."

Not only is the Blackstone Company "in for an immense amount of uncomfortable publicity," notes the Boston *Transcript*, "but the reaction may prove extremely unfortunate for the cause of Prohibition." Says the Montgomery *Advertiser:*

"A number of the employees of the Blackstone Company already have refused to comply with the order to report infractions of the Prohibition Law. They have informed the heads of their departments that they would 'quit rather than be snoopers and squealers, or spotters for the Government.'

"This impudent and high-handed attempt to destroy the last remaining vestige of privacy within the home has naturally aroused strong opposition. The National Constitutional Liberty League offers to defray the legal expenses of Rhode Island citizens who refuse to allow employees of the company to 'spy on and report to the State or Federal Government alleged violations of the Volstead Law.' A Central Falls garage owner has sought a permanent injunction to restrain two public-utility companies, including the Blackstone Company, from converting its employees into snoopers. The companies have been cited to appear in the United States Court at Providence, in January, to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined.

"If Prohibition enforcement authorities are going to try to go this far in their obnoxious activities, why not go the whole hog? Why not convert, say, all the ice-men into dry snoopers? And then there are laundry-wagon drivers, porters, and others, whose business it is to make regular calls at the homes of people. They might even try to prevail on servants within the homes to become spies."

In Washington and Rhode Island, however, there are signs that the legislators will not wait for "painters, carpenters, plumbers, and garbage collectors" to inform enforcement officials, as the Hartford *Courant* puts it. One State Representative predicts that legislation will be forthcoming at the next session to correct "this brazen attempt to usurp and exercise the powers vested in police and Federal officers alone." And Representative Cochran, of Missouri, Democratic member of the wet bloc, is said by a New York *Times* correspondent to have introduced a bill in Congress calculated to punish any one who procures, or induces another to procure, Prohibition evidence "in violation of the Fourth Amendment." Says Mr. Cochran:

"The Supreme Court has held that a man's castle, no matter how humble, is his own, and if public officials will not recognize this decision, then Congress should take steps to see that they do, and provide penalties for those who do not."

There was a time, admits the Cincinnati *Post*, "when the average citizen had a wholesome respect for the Government. But that time is past. And the manner in which the Prohibition Law has been enforced is primarily responsible." In the opinion of the Louisville *Herald-Post*, the Rhode Island plan "is simply a device on the part of the Prohibition enforcement forces to evade the strict ruling of the courts that premises must not be invaded without search-warrants." The conclusion reached by the Providence *News* is that "the Volstead Law can not be enforced lawfully or decently. But, say the fanatics, it must be enforced, even if unlawful means are used." The Providence *Journal* is likewise convinced that "we shall continue to find ourselves in difficulty until we have gone to the root of the whole matter and repealed the Volstead Law and the Eighteenth Amendment." Of the Rhode Island plan, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* has this to say:

"The scheme may succeed. The meter readers may develop into conscientious home-brew hounds. On the other hand, they may build up a system of graft by which they will enrich themselves through the sale of protection to bootleggers. It is impossible to say which of these courses will be followed. But in either case our sympathies go out to the public-service company which has already lent itself to this undertaking. If its efforts to dry up its territory succeed, many of its patrons will emigrate. If its efforts fail, it will be the laughing-stock of the entire nation. And in either event its stock of good-will is likely to be rapidly depleted by a venture into law enforcement as bizarre as it seems ill-advised."

It is the policy of THE DIGEST, as our readers know, to present a fair and evenly balanced discussion of both sides of a question. But in this case only one editorial defending the action of the Blackstone Company official has come to our attention. This is in the Boston *Post*, and is quoted in full:

"Why waste indignation over the Attorney-General's request to the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company to have its inspectors and meter readers report all stills encountered by them in their rounds? Gas companies are alert for stills, since a vast amount of gas is stolen to run them. All gas companies, when troubled by a sudden and mysterious leakage of gas, suspect some still-owner is robbing them. And often this turns out to be true. The tapping of the gas-pipe is an easy matter for these secret distillers.

"Stills constitute a terrible fire menace. The danger of an explosion is ever present. Many fires have been traced directly to stills in tenement districts. Why shouldn't any citizen report such a potential fire menace?

"The product of these stills is mainly poison liquor. They are turning out stuff that may mean death to unsuspecting customers. The still-operator is engaged in about the lowest-down business possible. Is it dishonorable to help in putting an end to his activities?

"No one wants to be a 'snooper' or a spy. Nor should the Government ask any citizen to act in such capacity in connection with his daily work. But when these gas companies themselves are engaged in looking out for stills for their own protection, why can't they cooperate with the Government on the same quest?

"These distillers of poison booze deserve no consideration whatever."

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CHINA BREAKS RUSSIA'S GRIP

OUT OF ALL THE CONFUSION IN CHINA, one thing seems to stand out clear—the crushing defeat of Bolshevism in Canton, home of the Nationalist movement. Having sown the wind in Southern China, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, "the Russian Reds are now reaping the whirlwind." Or, as the New York *Times* puts it: "The pupils who so quickly learned from Bolshevik leaders to 'drive out the foreigners' have turned on their teachers." Not only has Soviet control been crusht in Canton and Hankow since December 15, but the Nationalist Government, with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, now a civilian, at its head, to all appearances, has severed both diplomatic and commercial relations with Moscow. After a week of rioting, in which the adherents of Bolshevism, both Chinese and Russian, are said to have captured Canton, the tables were turned by loyal Nationalist troops. According to Henry Misselwitz, New York *Times* correspondent in China, "some 2,100 were killed and hundreds wounded in the radical *coup d'état* and recapture of the Southern China city." An average of one hundred suspected Communists were executed daily in the week preceding Christmas, we are told. The Russian Consulates at Shanghai, Canton, and Hankow were closed by the Nationalist Government, and the Russian officials handed their passports and given one week's time to wind up their affairs and depart from China. A dozen or more bobbed-haired young women were shot down by Nationalist troops in Canton; bobbed hair, it is explained, being the sign of the female Communist in China. When the anti-Soviet authorities got the situation well in hand, say China dispatches, they began a systematic round-up of Communists in all the larger Southern China cities.

On December 12 Shanghai dispatches admitted that Canton was in the hands of the Reds. But the Communist-peasant-labor revolt was short-lived. By the 14th the Nationalists had recaptured the city, and the wholesale execution of Reds had begun. But property damage amounting to millions had resulted from the fighting, in addition to the killed and wounded, while Southern China was "being purged of Communism by fire and sword," as an Associated Press correspondent remarked.

It is too early to interpret the full significance of the Nationalist victory, correspondents in China point out, but they all agree that China has discarded Communism, once and for all. Says Thomas F. Millard in a Shanghai dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The efforts of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist party, to overthrow the moderates and substitute a peasant-labor commune modeled on the Soviet system for the Nationalist régime not only failed, but have caused reactions toward conservatism which may inaugurate a new era in the Chinese revolution.

"These developments improve the prospect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek no longer will hesitate to accept command of the Nationalist armies. Two of his conditions already have been effected, namely, the severance of relations with Moscow and the recognition by all the leading Nationalist generals of his superior command.

"The Nationalists are hopeful that their detachment from the Soviets will tend to improve their party's standing abroad, especially in America, and perhaps eventuate in obtaining financial help to enable them to carry out stabilization."

To quote a statement by a Nationalist Government official:

"The action of the Nationalist Government was taken reluctantly and solely as a means of self-defense after considering all other possible means.

"We were certain of pernicious Russian activities within the revolutionary movement, and in trying to suppress those subversive and dangerous activities we have no hostility toward the Russian people.

"Furthermore, I must stress that our action was not intended to constitute a severance of political and commercial relations. China has an extensive trade with Russia, and if some method can be worked out whereby trade can be continued without such complications as in the past, China is quite willing."

In the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the stroke delivered by the Nationalists at Canton "is one of the heaviest blows ever sustained by the Reds." In fact, the Manchester *Union* believes that:

"The effect of this break with Russia, if it prevails, will be most far-reaching in Asia. It will be certain to shake confidence

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SHOOT
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

in Soviet purposes everywhere on the continent. The situation in India will be simplified. The Afghan ruler, who is now on a visit to Europe, and to whom Moscow has been making an insistent appeal, will be affected. Russian domination in Persia will be shaken. Even Japanese policy will feel its influence. Russia has been making a tremendous drive to Sovietize Asia, but if she fails in China, where her activities have centered, her Asiatic campaign is undermined at its base."

On the other hand, more than one American newspaper acknowledges the stubborn persistence of the Moscow régime in its attempt to Sovietize China. "It does not follow," notes the New York *Times*, "that Russia, driven out of influence to-day, will not again regain power." And in another conservative daily, the Providence *Journal*, we read:

"It must not be too readily assumed that this will end Russian influence in China. Persistency is one of the outstanding marks of the Bolshevist movement wherever it operates. It may seem to be completely crusht to-day. But it has a way of reappearing. The British Government has discovered this fact; France has likewise noted it; indeed, every nation that has come to grips with the Moscow Government can testify to the amazing and relentless stubbornness of the Soviet propagandists."

In searching for an explanation of the bitterly antagonistic attitude of the Nationalist régime, after it had welcomed and relied upon Soviet moral and financial support only a year ago, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* reaches these conclusions:

"The problem of the Nationalist Government now is primarily financial. It must endeavor to carry out governmental reforms which foreign capitals insist upon as prerequisite to revision of the treaty limitations on Chinese sovereignty.

"The Nationalist movement has reached a stage where it must have the friendship of the Powers or confront the possibility of collapse under its huge and accumulating problems. That friendship will never be given so long as it can be said that Bolshevism is dominant in the Nationalist camp. A preliminary step, therefore, is this dramatic slap in the face for Moscow."

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PROBING THE MEXICAN "BRIBE" CHARGES

IT WAS A "CRUEL PARADOX" and an "unpleasant coincidence" that at the same time the people in Mexico City were hailing America's most popular flyer, Colonel Lindbergh, with a chorus of "vivas," a committee of the United States Senate, sitting in the American capital, was probing charges made by American newspapers of alleged unfriendly acts by Mexico against the United States. The thought is one which occurs to many an editor, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* going on to say that while "all Mexico was thundering good-will for the United States, in Washington forces were at work to make Mexico appear a sink of perfidy." But now that the documents appearing in the Hearst newspapers have become a matter of official inquiry, our press is unanimous that the investigation be pursued strenuously, and without fear or favor, so that the country may know the truth about them, whether they are genuine or forged; if forged, the identity and motive of the forgers; if authentic, their real purport and significance. And while the investigation is on, the Asheville *Citizen* hopes that Mr. Hearst's motives and methods in publishing the series of anti-American documents will be included in the scrutiny. To establish the whole truth would, in the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, "be a service to the people of Mexico as well as to the people of the United States."

"IS THAT ALL?"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

Documents alleging various underhand anti-American activities on the part of the present Mexican Government have appeared at intervals for some time past in the Hearst newspapers. The climax came when these twenty-six dailies published the purported translation of a letter from the Controller-General of Mexico authorizing, by the direction of the President, the payment of $1,200,000 to certain members of the United States Senate. The actual names were left out. On the ground that a cloud was thus cast on the integrity of every member of the Senate, Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania called for an investigation into these charges. A resolution to that effect was duly passed, Senator Reed was made chairman of a special investigating committee, and the committee went to work before the Christmas holidays.

The first sensation, it will be remembered, was the disclosure that the four Senators named in the original documents were William E. Borah of Idaho, George W. Norris of Nebraska, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, and Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. Their prompt denials were immediately accepted by the committee, by the Senate, and by the press. All through the country editors insisted that such charges against such men were sheer nonsense. When Mr. Hearst testified before the committee he was no less prompt to affirm his confidence in their absolute innocence. In his testimony and in statements in his newspapers Mr. Hearst declared his belief in the genuineness of the documents, suggesting that the money may have been drawn from the Mexican Government on false pretenses for private use. According to Mr. Hearst's testimony, the documents were taken from government files and eventually sold to his newspapers for about $16,000. Representatives of the Mexican Government declare flatly that they are forgeries.

In the meantime, Mr. Hearst's publication of the document apparently describing an attempt to bribe members of the United States Senate calls forth some extremely uncomplimentary language from the press. "An outrageous performance," is the Asheville *Citizen's* phrase. "Sensational and reckless journalism" it seems to the Indianapolis *News*. The New Haven *Journal-Courier* denounces Hearst for buying "this putrid mass of scandal to create a newspaper sensation." The New York *Herald Tribune* calls the publication of the documents "an affront to decent standards of journalism and a disservice to the nation." But stronger even than such language is that used by Senator Norris in an open letter to Mr. Hearst. He starts in by calling the publisher unfair and dishonorable, and goes on to excoriate the Hearst newspapers in bitter, almost venomous language, and to declare his own belief that Mr. Hearst's motives in publishing the documents under discussion are far from disinterested, in view of the publisher's investments in Mexico and his reputation as an interventionist.

In reply to the Norris letter Mr. Hearst gives a detailed history of his purchase of the Mexican documents, and asserts that he published them, "believing then and believing now that I did my simple duty, regardless of consequences to myself, and considering merely the best interest of the American people." An editorial in the New York *American*, a Hearst daily, emphasizes the importance of what it calls "the official Mexican documents." Taking them all together it insists that they show that the Mexican Government is Bolshevistic in essence and in activity; that it considers the Japanese Government a possible ally against the interests of the United States, and has prepared a secret treaty with Japan, threatening the interests of the United States; that it plotted the establishment of a revolutionary government in Nicaragua, with the idea of turning over Nicaraguan canal rights to Mexico and Japan, and, finally, that it has been carrying on propaganda within the boundaries of the United States against the interests of the United States Government.

A statement sent out from the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and which we quote as printed in the Sacramento *Bee*, however, declares that:

"The Mexican Government knew of the existence of the forged documents long before their publication began;

"The Mexican Government was advised that said documents were going to be used in the way they are being used now; they were offered for sale to the Mexican Government, but the Government refused to be blackmailed;

"Mexico and its Government have not and have never had any colonizing, material, nor territorial interests in Nicaragua;

"The Mexican Government has not and never has had any interest in the proposed construction by the United States of a transoceanic canal in Nicaragua; the Mexican Government has no secret treaty in existence with any country."

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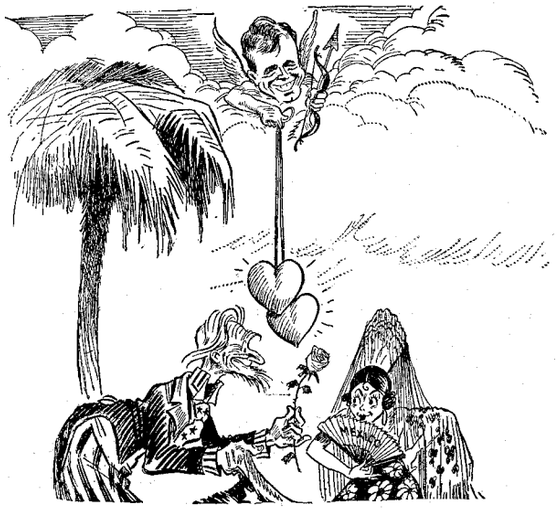
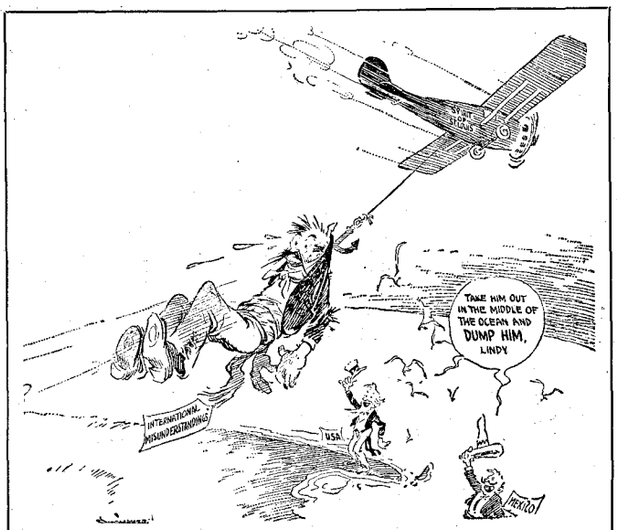
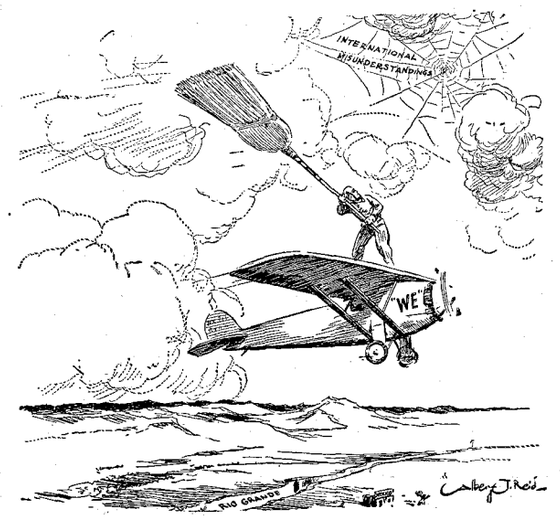


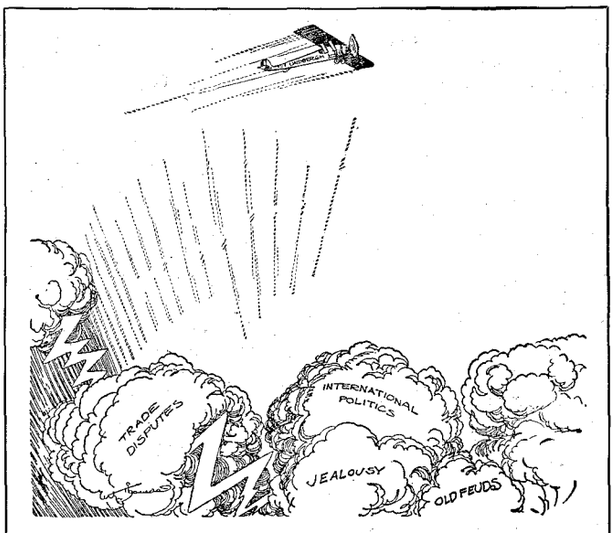
THE MATCH-MAKER
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*



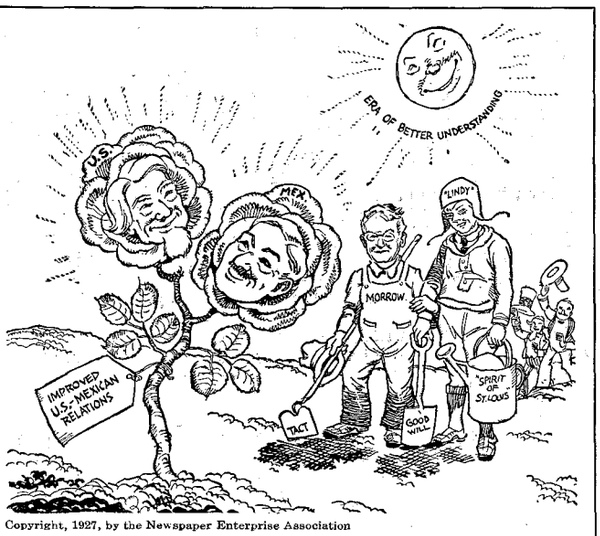
TAKING UP ANOTHER PASSENGER
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.



BRUSHING SOME OF THE COBWEBS AWAY
—Reid in the Topeka *Capital*.



THE HIGHER DIPLOMACY
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.



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ROSES WHERE ONLY CACTUS GREW BEFORE
—Thiele for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

SOMETHING IN COMMON NOW
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

LINDBERGH GIVES INTERNATIONAL HATRED THE AIR

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

WHO put the OK into Oklahoma?—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

SMITH and Vare came to swear and remained to cuss.—*Dallas News.*

"WET roads cause many auto crashes."—*Head-line.* Also wet goods.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

SIGN on a Minneapolis street-car: "Pedestrians should be seen and not hurt."—*Chicago News.*

BUT can aviation ever become popular without an aerial equivalent for pedestrians?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHY is it, the farmer would like to know, that as soon as a crop starts coming up in the fields it starts going down in the market?—*Detroit News.*

ALSO it may be said that many "choose," but few are chosen.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Now and then a candidate bobs up who can only be described as his own favorite son.—*Detroit News.*

SOME one says Bill Thompson has no sense of humor. Why be so darn specific?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WHO would have supposed that wind could damage Washington, D. C., after all these years?—*Los Angeles Times.*

AFTER seven years a new chess champion has been crowned, but no movie contract has been offered him.—*Detroit News.*

DOUBTLESS the king of Italy reflects at times that he might as well be the husband of a famous woman flyer.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE enthusiastic citizens of Atlanta have given Bobby Jones a $50,000 house. But why an inveterate golfer needs a house nobody explains.—*The New Yorker.*

Now that the Chicago unions are controlled by gunmen it is hoped that shooting will be limited to a fixt eight-hour day.—*Punch.*

FRANCE and Italy are planning a meeting to end discord. The Democratic party ought to have an observer present.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IT took Mr. Capablanca a couple of months to lose that chess championship, but we'll say this for him—he hasn't put up any howl about a long count.—*New York Evening Post.*

ONE evidence that Big Bill Thompson has already got around to revising the arithmetics also is that he says crime in Chicago has been reduced 50 per cent. since he became Mayor.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE prevalent demand in high party circles seems to be for a strong, silent nominee who will be pretty strong about prosperity and a square deal for all and reasonably silent about Prohibition.—*Detroit News.*

THE Home Secretary decides that plays forbidden in the theaters may be given in the homes of old England, and thus is there added another to the influences tending to a revival of home life.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHAMBERLIN had to pay a hundred dollars duty on the medals he won abroad. This tax, as all good G. O. P.'s learned at father's knee, is to protect our infant medal industry from the pauper labor of Europe.—*The New Yorker.*

AL'S problem is to thaw out the Solid South and keep it solid, too.—*Dallas News.*

SINCLAIR LEWIS is to write a novel on Moscow. Cain Street?—*New York Evening Post.*

WE imagine the smallest volume in the world is "Who's Who in Italy."—*Ohio State Journal.*

AN orator is a man who uses twin-six words to propel a four-cylinder idea.—*Port Arthur News.*

EVEN a ginger-ale at a night club makes you think you are seeing double when you see the bill.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

THE Round Pond in Kensington Gardens is reported to be under consideration as a suitable place for a statue. But is it deep enough?—*Punch.*

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CITY

"Isn't that where they have the slaughter-house?"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

OIL men want to eliminate waste. Why not begin with the black satchels?—*Dallas News.*

THE House of Representatives isn't the only house which has a lot of bills staring it in the face.—*Detroit News.*

HISTORY, generally speaking, is divided into three classes—ancient, modern, and Chicago.—*Indianapolis News.*

IT must be a great satisfaction to Mayor Thompson to know that only Americans came over in the *Mayflower.*—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"IN England, with 44,000,000 people, it was recently estimated that there are 44,000,000 rats." Who did the estimating; Big Bill Thompson?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT is in no spirit of carping criticism, and rather in sorrow than anger, that we point out the last number of THE LITERARY DIGEST wasn't quite up to its usual standard. It contained only one of our paragraphs.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

REPUBLICS really are ungrateful. Who ever saw a statue erected to the memory of a prominent taxpayer?—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE shortest month on the calendar is February, and the shortest week is the one between the December 25 celebration and the January 1 bills.—*Detroit News.*

DOCTORS in a New York hospital have been hunting for four years for the cold germ, when all they needed to do was to go out without their rubbers.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

"EUROPE hates the United States only in spots," reports Representative Theodore Burton. Just the way Republican prosperity loves the United States.—*New York Evening World.*

SOME news announcements seem to go naturally together. For instance, we note that 1928 is going to be a great motor year, and also that new hospitals are springing up everywhere.—*Boston Transcript.*

SCIENTISTS in Siberia have discovered an elephant that has been petrified for 40,000 years, and we can't help wishing that the people in the apartment above ours would trade their pair for this one.—*Detroit News.*

LYLE WOMACK is glad to report that everything is perfectly lovely, and that Ruth Elder is going to join him in Panama when she completes her lecture tour. Many a husband would like for his wife to finish her lecturing before she comes home.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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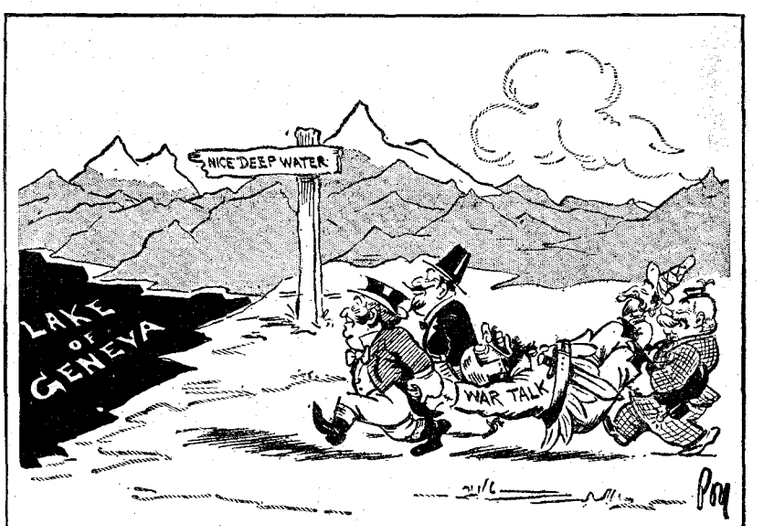
FOREIGN - COMMENT

A BRITISH CALL FOR "DISARMAMENT BY EXAMPLE"

THE MORE DISARMAMENT TALK the more preparation for security with armed force, is the cynical comment of some onlookers who review the painful struggles of various movements toward disarmament since 1918. Now comes an English writer with a plan for "disarmament by example" which he says cuts away at one stroke the steps and stages at present leading the nations into a blind alley. The sponsor of this idea for the preservation of peace is a member of the British Parliament, Arthur Ponsonby, who notes in *The Contemporary Review* (London) that in varying degrees the statesmen of Europe may all be given the credit of not wanting a recurrence of war in the form they experienced it in 1914-1918, or, as we know it will be, infinitely worse. But while they all want security for their countries it is claimed that none of them believes such security can be obtained without armaments. Looking backward he recalls that their first attempt in 1919 was for the victors to disarm the vanquished, and he avers:



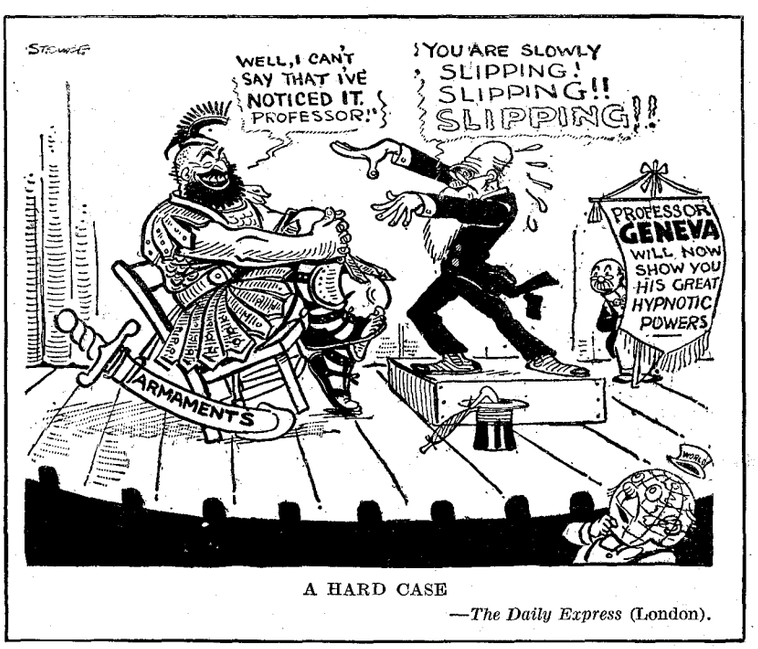
"DROWN HIM!"

—*The Evening News* (London).

"This was the first wrong road. Unilateral disarmament, imposed by force, neither makes for peace nor is it a first step toward general disarmament. The controversies between France and Germany in the years after the war were of the acutest possible character, and during nearly ten years the victors have never suggested carrying out the terms of the Peace Treaty by reducing their armaments to the standard imposed on Germany—a very simple proposition easy of execution and leading much further than any of the suggestions which have been discust in the last seven or eight years.

"In 1922 a scheme was brought forward for the reduction of armaments by each nation down to a fixt general standard. But without any specific guaranty of security this was considered impracticable. In 1923 the Treaty of Mutual Assistance was evolved which projected the conclusion of treaties of defense against aggression. No satisfactory definition of aggression was forthcoming, and altho the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations supported this proposal it fell to the ground, being rejected by Great Britain.

"In 1923 the Protocol was produced. In this principle arbitration was emphasized and proposals for disarmament were to be the preliminary to a general guaranty of security against aggression. Aggression was defined as resorting to war after a refusal to submit a dispute to the Council of the League. This was an advance. But while confining, it more precisely defined the obligations under the Covenant and still necessitated the retention of armaments for the possible eventuality of a breach of the peace by a recalcitrant nation. The British Conservative Government regarded the commitments as too extensive and the Protocol was turned down before the end of the year."


WELL, I CAN'T SAY THAT I'VE NOTICED IT, PROFESSOR!
YOU ARE SLOWLY SLIPPING! SLIPPING!! SLIPPING!!
PROFESSOR GENEVA WILL NOW SHOW YOU HIS GREAT HYPNOTIC POWERS
ARMAMENTS

A HARD CASE

—*The Daily Express* (London).

The Locarno Pact, which followed two years later, is described by this informant as a partial and regional treaty by which Great Britain guaranteed the Franco-German frontier against aggression from either side. Altho this arrangement was restricted, Mr. Ponsonby thinks it was a very serious commitment on the part of Britain. At the same time, the "artificially engineered enthusiasm," with which the conclusion of this treaty was accompanied, has proved not to have been justified, in his opinion, because there has been "little or no improvement in the relations between heavily armed France and disarmed Germany," and he goes on to say:

"While the politicians were thus occupied, a conference dominated by experts was charged with the task of formulating disarmament proposals. No more unsuitable body of men could have been chosen. No worse method of procedure could have been devised. Instead of providing them with principles within which to work, the very formulation of the principles was left to men who not only believe in force but whose business it is to see that the composition of that force is adequate and effective. The barren results of the Preparatory

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Commission on Disarmament need not be recited here. In spite of the well-meaning resolution of the last Assembly urging the Commission to get on with their job, nothing can be expected from this method of approach.

"In 1922 the Washington Conference succeeded in securing a certain measure of reduction in naval armaments, but the recent conference at Geneva, in which only three Powers participated, has shown by its failures not only that no further advance is likely to be attained in this direction, but that it is beyond the power of experts to discover binding principles of universal application for nations whose geographical position and general circumstances vary so widely."

SATIRE FOR GENEVA

"The Babes in the Wood."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

Outside the official sphere the most significant movement toward the abolition of war has emanated from America, Mr. Ponsonby informs us, and he mentions proposals for the outlawry of war based on the simple proposition that the nations by common consent should place the waging of war outside international law. What is more, he considers that considerable impetus has been given to this movement by a suggestion of Mr. Briand that war should be outlawed between France and the United States. Altho sectional treaties for the outlawry of war would be a slower method of procedure, and make a more precarious advance toward the ideal than a universally accepted resolution by a world conference, nevertheless, this writer is imprest by the fact that outlawry of war has been brought into official prominence and he thinks that more is likely to be heard of it. It is then with some melancholy that he recalls that:

"So far as the League of Nations and the governments are concerned, the failure in the course of nine years not only to formulate any definite project for the abolition of war, but to give any hope that such a project is attainable, has been in the highest degree disappointing. The attempts made have many of them done more harm than good. While the futile academic discussions have proceeded, the governments have drifted back into the old diplomacy, defensive alliances have been formed, camps have been established, and the old pernicious doctrine of the balance of power has been kept in being. The most significant demonstration of the hopelessness of any prospect of official advance toward disarmament has been afforded by the resignation of Lord Cecil, a devoted supporter of the League and untiring advocate of peace. Moreover, while these various avenues have been explored with little or no success, armaments continue to be manufactured in considerable quantities and at great cost, the traffic in arms continues in order that the less developed and, so-called, more bellicose States may be fully equipped and then pointed to as potential enemies or breakers of the peace, and the ingenuity of science has been enlisted for the further development of more deadly engines of destruction.

"The truth is that the inherent belief of the leading governments in force as the ultimate sanction remains unaltered. So long as it remains armaments must continue to be prepared, and so long as armaments remain there must be competition, prospects of war and absence of security. Thus it is that the nations find themselves revolving in a vicious circle out of which there seems to be no escape."

The way out of the circle, in the judgment of this writer, is "disarmament by example," which he assures us has the same effect as the scheme for the outlawry of war. The government which has the courage to announce its repudiation of war as a method of settling international disputes will make its announcement before the League of Nations and declare its intention to turn its back on war and cast aside forever the war weapon, according to Mr. Ponsonby, who continues:

"Those who oppose such a declaration being made base their opposition on the indispensable necessity of self-defense against an aggressor. The aggressor is a war myth. But let us carry the matter a step further for the benefit of those who believe in him. No nation has ever admitted being an aggressor. No nation could get its people to support a war which was declared openly to be a war of aggression. An attack leveled against a nation which had repudiated the idea of ever resorting to force, and which, therefore, could not be suspected in the remotest degree of provocation, would *ipso facto* be a war of aggression, and the nation who undertook it would be a self-confessed aggressor before the world. No nation, no government, no statesman would be a party to any such move. The fear, therefore, of a disarming or unarmed nation being attacked is chimerical and need not be taken into account."

BOWING AND SCRAP(P)ING

UNCLE SAM: "After you, my dear Europe!"
EUROPE: "After you, my dear Uncle Sam!"
PEACE: "If only they were a little less polite they might make some progress."

—*News of the World* (London).

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TURKEY'S WAR ON COMMUNISM

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA'S efficiency as the ruler of the new-born Turkey is said to be revealed anew in the very thorough manner in which his Government started an offensive on Communism. According to the Athens *Proia*, as long as three months ago, the Turkish police authorities —quite unsuspected by the Turkish press and the Turkish public —began a systematic investigation of Communist activities in Constantinople. No one dreamed that there existed a Communist organization in Turkey, reaching from Constantinople to Adana, says this newspaper, yet official statements given by the Government to the press disclose this fact and show that Turkey has not been "immune to the germ of Bolshevism." The Constantinople correspondent of this prominent Athens daily relates that last October the Constantinople police discovered in the suburb of Arnautkeui, and more specifically in a tobacco factory located there, a number of proclamations whereby the workers were directed not to contribute to the obligatory "volunteer" fund in favor of Turkish aviation. On the walls of this factory the words "Long live Lenin" were written in Latin

A CANADIAN THRUST

"Stalin, head of the Russian Communist party, holds that it is responsible for maintaining the peace of the world."

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

characters, and we are told that further investigation showed that this Communist organization was under the direction of a certain Vedad Nedim Bey, a young Turk attached to the Soviet Commercial Mission, the well-known Arcos Agency. This man, on being arrested, proved to be the General Secretary of the Communist party of Turkey, which was busy distributing Communist propaganda, and in fomenting trouble in various factories. It is further stated that the Turkish Communists have seven representatives at the Third International at Moscow. We read then:

"These seven delegates are under the leadership of Dr. Sefik Bey, who was arrested two years ago by the Angora authorities and tried before the Revolutionary Court, known as the Independence Tribunal, which condemned him to fifteen years' imprisonment. But Sefik Bey managed to escape to Moscow, and recently returned to Turkey in disguise of a long black

A GERMAN SOCIALIST VIEW

The International of Labor binding up the world.

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

beard and smoked glasses. Naturally he had a forged passport and used an assumed name. This man took full charge of the organization of the Communist movement in Turkey, and followed closely the methods of the Communist Congress in Vienna in trying to awaken the class consciousness of the Turkish worker and peasant. The Communists arrested in Turkey numbered twenty-eight in Constantinople, twenty-two in Adana, and seven in Smyrna, while more arrests are expected in different localities. Of those arrested in Constantinople four are members of the Arcos Agency, and of the Executive Committee. There were also two Greeks among those against whom charges were preferred."

Turning to the Turkish press we find an almost unanimous expression of skepticism as to the feasibility of a real Communist party in Turkey, the general opinion seemingly being that Communism is a plant that can not thrive in that country. Thus the Constantinople *Vakit* remarks:

"Between conditions as they exist in our country and the system of Communism there is such a wide gap that even the most sober-minded Communists themselves must admit it. In Turkey there is not to be found that type of capitalist or worker such as is found in the West. Excepting the government officials, and workers employed in some special branches, all the other Turks live by adding their personal labor to their small capital and so they are a combination of worker and capitalist."

Another Turkish journal, the *Aksham*, derides those who

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claim to be Communists in Turkey as being failures in everything they have undertaken and now seek refuge in Communism. In other words, this newspaper adds—

"They are bums and hooligans. These people are divided into two classes: the stupid ones, who become the tools of others, and the traitors, who, for personal profit, are trying to overthrow the present social régime. There is no other explanation of this phenomenon, because any one who has studied the elementary aspects of Communism knows very well that it can not take root in Turkey. This régime may be applied in countries that have many factories and large industries, and consequently large masses of workers. But such do not exist in our country. Therefore those who try to introduce Communism in Turkey are aping the attempts of other countries on a ground that does not suit that culture. For this reason these men are more dangerous than real Communists, because they are simply tools of alien powers aiming to destroy our country. This is why we call them traitors. Our fatherland, however, which has been saved from so many dangers, will not become the object of Communist experimentation in the hands of just a few fools and crooks. The Turkish Republic will never tolerate such traitors within her borders, and both our enemies and friends should realize that we mean to crush all Communist activities."

AN IRISH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN AID

"SHAW THE SCOLD," as some bitter critics have dubbed G. B. S., the famous dramatist, for speaking of Ireland as "an incorrigible beggar," was not at his happiest, it is said, when he advised America "not to send a single cent to Ireland ever again for shoes or anything else." At the same time it is noted that almost coincident with Mr. Shaw's diatribe in *The Yorkshire Evening News* against Irish so-called "shiftlessness" there appeared in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) a handsome tribute to the kindly aid extended by Americans to Ireland through the medium of the Irish White Cross. This weekly says:

"The Winding-up Committee of the Irish White Cross has just issued its balance sheet for 1927, and we think it right to call attention to its work, not because we wish to reawaken anger by renewing memories of a period when the war spirit was loose in the world and our own country was ravaged. We would rather dwell upon the great generosity of citizens of the United States who came to the rescue of Ireland as they came to succor many ravaged nationalities in Europe. The world has a very short memory, and envy of the States has often had a louder voice than gratitude. It should not be so in Ireland where we are without envy of the greatness of any State. Especially is this true of that great country which has been the ark of refuge for over a century and a half for millions of our people, who have grown there so that there are more people of Irish birth and extraction living in America than there are in the parent country.

"We will not now recall, more than is necessary to show how great was the problem of relief, events here which must be in every memory: the tragic burnings in Cork, Balbriggan, Belfast, Lisburn, and other cities; the wreckage of creameries, factories, and private houses. Over two thousand houses were utterly destroyed, and about fifteen hundred partially wrecked, by which about three thousand families were rendered homeless. In the course of the struggle some seven thousand people were arrested, and these had more thousands dependent on them. In Belfast ten thousand workers were for a time forcibly prevented from earning their living. By the burning of the commercial center of Cork about five thousand people had to be relieved. The report of the White Cross says: 'A rough estimate of the havoc wrought may be formed from the claims for compensation heard in the law courts. Judging by the decrees granted the material loss alone amounted to $50,000,000, which does not take into account consequential damages."

If Ireland had been left to face all this alone out of its own resources—the resources of a country economically and politically distracted—it is admitted, there must have ensued distress and horror "only to be paralleled by the agony of the great famine." That the Irish were able to carry on, it is asserted, was due to the generosity of citizens in the United States, "not merely those of Irish descent alone," and we read:

"There was a general and universal sympathy there which did not cease with words, but found so practical expression that over one million two hundred and seventy thousand pounds raised in the United States were placed at the disposal of the Irish White Cross for the relief of distress here brought about by the conflict. It was not only the Irish-American who came to the relief of distress in this country. In 1920 a committee was formed in New York inspired by the same humanity which created many other charitable organizations for the relief of distress in Europe. President Harding sent a message warm with sympathy. Among other names associated with the effort to relieve suffering here were those of Vice-President, now President, Coolidge; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; the late J. W. Weeks, Secretary for War; William McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany; the American members of the Society of Friends, a society always following on a mission of healing in the wake of war, sent over a committee to Ireland to investigate the nature and extent of the aid required. Many will remember Mr. France, who acted as chairman of that committee, and who made so many friends here, and who became later a member of the committee which drafted the Constitution of the Free State.

"The depth of Irish gratitude at the time was exprest in a letter sent by the Irish Plenipotentiaries at that time in London, Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, George Gavan Duffy, R. C. Barton, and Eamon Duggan, to Judge Campbell and Mr. J. J. Pulleyn, who had been in Ireland in connection with the work of the American committee. None knew better than these men how heartbreaking must have been the case of thousands of women and children because of men put out of employment or imprisoned, if the work of succor had not been financed by these large-hearted men and women in America. What their generosity enabled the White Cross Committee to do in Ireland is recorded in the report. In the administration of that fund some of the best hearts and best brains were devoted. Men and women gave their time and energy lavishly to the work of inquiry and relief. Without that public spirit the administrative expenses must have been very great, but the percentage of expenses to the amount expended on relief was very low, less than 1 per cent. The report comments on 'the vast amount of labor voluntarily undertaken and cheerfully carried out in the cause of this great national charity.'"

The major part of the fund, we are informed, was expended in personal relief, granted to dependents of civilians who were killed, imprisoned, or otherwise prevented from working at their business; in grants to persons who were wounded; in grants for purchase of clothing, bedding, furniture or trade implements. It was hoped, we are then told, that a large sum would have been available for purposes of reconstruction, and a special reconstruction committee was formed. It is further related that:

"A sum of $500,000 was from the first set aside for this purpose, and it was hoped that $2,500,000 would finally have been available, but the long period which intervened between the Truce and the signing of the Treaty and release of the prisoners lengthened the period during which relief was necessary, and it was only possible to allocate to this purpose $1,752,465. Loans were granted for the rebuilding of houses, of creameries, of factories which had been destroyed, with the intent of enabling work to be renewed and employment given, and so releasing necessitous persons from the dole. Other forms of relief undertaken were the feeding of children, provision of employment through workrooms, while $750,000 was set aside as a Children's Fund to provide for children whose parents had been killed in the course of the struggle, and had left them unprovided for. It was an extraordinary work made possible only by American beneficence, and it was all recalled in memory when we received the last balance sheet, and it seemed to us right that so much kindness, so great services given in a time of great strain should not be forgotten but recognized anew.

"It is in moments of human necessity that the real character and essential goodness in nations are seen. There are still in Ireland many children who are beneficiaries of that fund created; and but for that who can say what their fate might have been? Normally a nation can in some fashion look after its disabled citizens, but now and then, in famine or war, that becomes impossible, and it was at such a moment in our history when we were staggering that another nation came to our rescue and sustained those of our people who were broken or disabled and in want. And it is only right now that we have passed through those dark years and are on an upward arc in our history that we should recall with gratitude the help which was given to us so freely."

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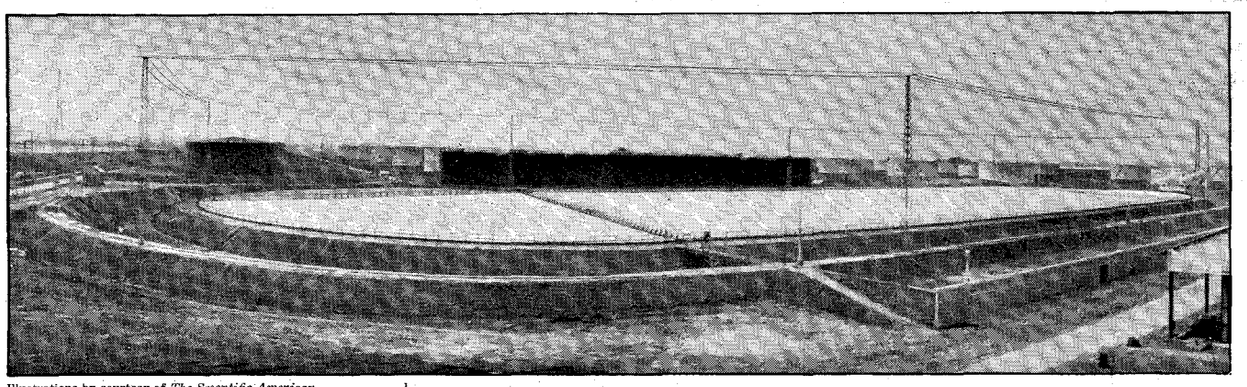


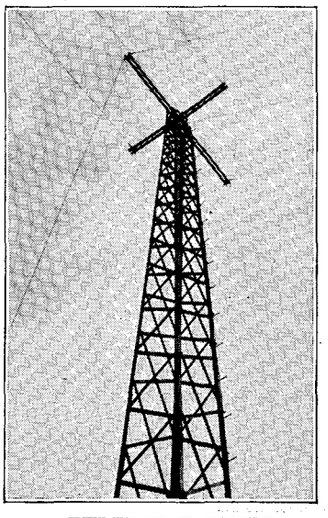
Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* 1

LIGHTNING DAMAGE PREVENTED BY PREVENTING THE LIGHTNING

Storage tank containing 1,300,000 barrels of California oil safeguarded against the risk of total fire loss by lightning prevention, not mere protection.

TO STOP THE LIGHTNING BEFORE IT STARTS

EARLY EFFORTS AT LIGHTNING PROTECTION aimed to divert the discharge and lead it away. Later and better methods have been directed toward lessening the electric tension that causes the discharge, and so actually preventing it instead of merely protecting against it. That this can now be done with success over areas of considerable size is asserted in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York) by Col. E. H. Wilcox, chief engineer of the Pan-American Petroleum Company, which is using the plan to protect tankage holding some twelve million barrels of oil. Writes Colonel Wilcox:



A THREE-WAY TOWER
Described in the article.

"Lightning has always been regarded as beyond human control, but researches of the past year have led to a completely revised view-point, and have offered to the industrial world a new system based on preventing lightning discharges in, on, or around the objects protected. It is known as the Cage system of lightning prevention, and is the invention of John M. Cage of Los Angeles.

"The Cage system primarily protects an area, and, incidentally, all objects within that area, whether they be tanks, reservoirs, arsenals, storehouses, or barns. It works on a theory diametrically opposite to that of the ordinary lightning rod or tower such as is frequently used for protection. A single tower or a group of towers operate on the theory of attracting lightning discharges which otherwise would have struck objects in their immediate vicinity, and conducting the charges safely into ground, each tower being credited with the ability to protect a zone proportionate to the height of the tower.

"The Cage system, on the other hand, claims to remove the danger of a discharge of lightning taking place in, on, or around the protected zone. It operates by gathering into itself the ground charges which would have existed within the protected area, and returning them to the charged thundercloud by ionic discharge, so distributed in time and in space that no destructive discharge can take place over, or within, the protected area.

"This distribution of the charge changes the type of discharge from an 'impulsive rush' or lightning flash to leakage or dissipation, so widely distributed and so reduced in intensity as to be perceptible only to instruments of precision.

"In practise, this is accomplished by erecting steel towers of suitable height, completely surrounding the area to be protected, these towers being connected at the top by a cordon or ring of wires arranged in a horizontal plane, and carrying frequent points from which discharges take place, all properly grounded and interconnected electrically with the reservoir or other object which it is desired to protect.

"In order to understand the theory of the operation of the Cage system, it is necessary to know something of the formation of charges in the clouds themselves. It is no magic process which suddenly dumps an immense charge of electricity out of nowhere into the cloud. The charge therein is built up by a definite process—one which takes an appreciable time-interval for its operation. The uprushing currents of air in the cloud cause a separation of charge. In all probability, this is effected partly by subdivision of water particles as they are broken up by the air-currents in the cloud, partly by jet action, but principally by the friction of the passage of air over the water particles composing the cloud. All of these act together in varying degrees to cause a separation of the positive and negative electrical elements in the cloud, resulting in the phenomenon which we know as a charged cloud.

"The negative electrons usually remain in the cloud, concentrated in its lower zone, while the positive electrons are carried upward and outward, and frequently are finally brought down to earth with the rain. This process is occasionally reversed, the positive remaining in the cloud, and the negative brought to earth.

"In either event, the presence of the charged cloud imposes by influence an equal charge of opposite potential on the ground beneath. When this difference of potential exceeds the air resistance, it breaks through, and a flash of lightning occurs.

"Simultaneously with the occurrence of this flash of lightning or primary discharge, there may occur numerous secondary discharges or sparks of lesser magnitude in or among objects in the vicinity of the primary discharge. The explanation of these secondary discharges is that, prior to the primary discharge of the cloud in the lightning flash, the ground and all objects on it within the influence of the cloud are charged with the ground potential.

"Because of the existence of the charge in the cloud, these ground charges are bound, but they seek to liberate themselves, restoring electrical equilibrium simultaneously with the primary discharge. If these charges are provided with ample direct

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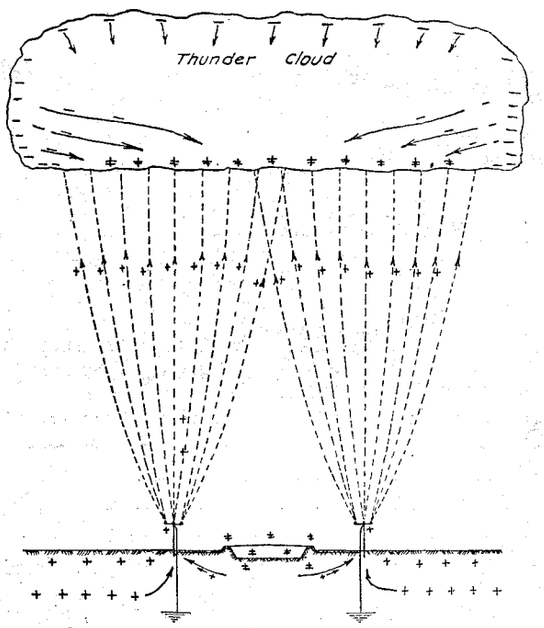
and unbroken paths of good conductivity or low resistance to the center of impact of the primary discharge, they follow these paths and the charge is released without spark. On the other hand, if there be any break in the continuity of these paths, or if a zone of high resistance intervenes, or if they be indirect or insufficient, then the charge will spark across its line of least



HOW IT ACTUALLY WORKS

From the wires the corona discharges pass, continually neutralizing the charges in the cloud.

resistance to the ground or to a conductor leading to this center of impact.

"These sparks may vary in length from the infinitesimal to several feet, depending altogether on the circumstances in each individual case, the intensity of the charge, the capacity of the body, and its distance from the center of primary discharge. In any event, the secondary spark, whether small or great, is a source of grave danger, being probably responsible for many more fires than are primary discharges. Should this spark, no matter how small, occur in the presence of any inflammable or explosive gases, disaster follows immediately."

The new system, we are told, aims at the reduction of the charge in the cloud by gathering up the earth charges within the protected area, and discharging them to the cloud so as to neutralize the cloud charge and prevent primary discharge of any kind. Colonel Wilcox explains:

"A cordon or ring of wires around and above the protected area is brought into electrical continuity with that area and with every object within it which it is desired to protect. This results in an immediate tendency for outward flow of the previously bound current to the wires.

"This, however, would have little if any effect if the protection stopt here. The wires would speedily become charged to their capacity and the interior charges would not be materially affected.

"However, these wires are provided with numerous spaced sharp points from every one of which these charges can pass by leakage or dissipation. The liberated ions carrying these charges go directly to the nearest body of opposite potential (which in this case is the cloud), thus removing potential from the ground and neutralizing that in the cloud.

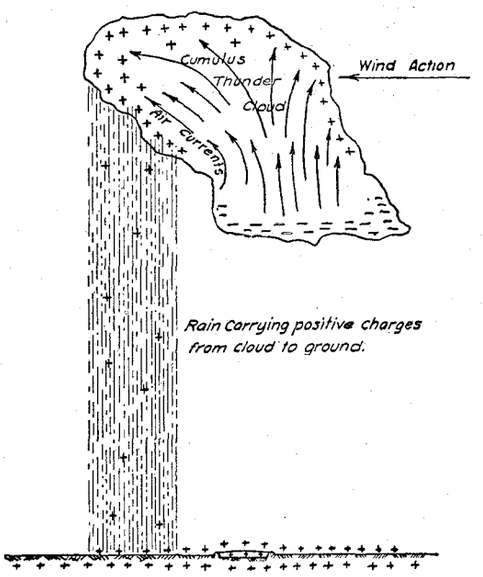
"The practical questions which presented themselves for solution were: At what rate can such a system liberate its charge to the cloud by dissipation, or ionic leakage? What can be known of the charging rates of the cloud and the amount of energy which must be taken into consideration in order to assure complete protection? What must be considered as the minimum area of cloud and ground which must be included in such a system, in order to be effective? What general mechanical arrangement will give the optimum combination best to produce the desired results?

"Numerous experiments by the inventor and the writer, extending over some eight months of time, were necessary to answer these questions. Many types and combinations of points and wires were tested. Finally, a three-wire system was determined as giving the optimum results.

"There is a great popular misconception as to the amount of electricity in a lightning flash, and the power which it represents. This is due to its spectacular appearance, and disastrous effects. This is not a proper basis on which to judge. A stroke of lightning may split a tree, but so will a stick of dynamite. A stroke of lightning may fire a barn, but so will a match. Lightning produces disastrous results because of its intense concentration rather than the large quantity of electricity in it. The duration of a flash is frequently less than one one-thousandth part of a second, and this released energy is confined to a very narrow channel."

HOW VICTIMS OF MEASLES CAN HELP THE WORLD—Every person recovering from measles owes to his fellow men the duty of giving some hospital a pint or two of his blood, so Dr. R. A. O'Brien, of London, told a recent child-health conference held in that city. Comments Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"In spite of its frequency among children, measles is a disease little understood by the medical profession. Strictly speaking, there is no cure for it, altho most of the sufferers get well by the body's own efforts, aided by proper medical care and by treatment to build up the strength. It has been discovered recently that one great aid to patients suffering severely from measles is to inject into their veins a serum made from the blood of a healthy person who has had measles and is recovering. This so-called



WHEN DOES LIGHTNING OCCUR?

When the difference of potential between cloud and charges excels the resistance of the air.

'convalescent serum' contains chemical substances the exact nature of which is unknown but which act to repel and weaken the germs of measles in the body of the other sufferer. There is no known way to obtain this convalescent serum, Dr. O'Brien pointed out, except from the blood of a healthy person who is recovering from his own attack of the disease. London hospitals never have enough of the serum to go around, even among only the severest cases of measles. Hence Dr. O'Brien's statement that every patient recovering favorably from the disease owes the public duty of leaving some of his invaluable blood with the medical authorities for use with other patients whose attacks of the disease threaten to be severe."

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A SCHOOL THAT GOES TO THE CHILDREN

WHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION in Ontario discovered that children in homes far from school facilities were growing up uneducated the railroads were called upon, and they responded promptly and cheerfully, reports W. J. Fanning in *Transportation* (Los Angeles). After a thorough survey had been made of the northern settlements the department of education has evolved a plan which will take educational facilities to the children throughout northern Ontario. To meet the peculiar requirements of these communities, traveling schools have been introduced. Says Mr. Fanning:

"Both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways were requested to cooperate in making the plan a success and they gladly and promptly did so. Under the direction of the railways two coaches were converted into a schoolroom and living quarters for the teachers combined, and the department supplied all equipment and the teachers. In every way the educational facilities offered to the children will be the equal of that afforded by the highest type of rural school. By this unique method of instruction, every child, no matter how small the place wherein he lives, should be in the position eventually of obtaining all the educational advantages open to children in the more settled districts.

Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific

"NEVER SUCH ATTENTIVE AND WILLING CLASSES"

As in the schoolhouse on wheels. "Their bulging eyes, intent upon the teacher and glistening with satisfaction, testified eloquently that they realized what an opportunity had been opened to them."

"As in the case of all innovations, the experiment opened in a moderate way. For a beginning only two cars have been constructed, one by each railway.

"It is hoped that each car will stop at about six communities during the month, making brief visits of three to six days. During this time the children will spend a large percentage of their day in school, and upon leaving, the teacher will give them sufficient homework to assure an unbroken continuance of their studies until the car returns again in the course of about a month or five weeks. The various teachers who are employed have all been specially selected for their knowledge of the North and its requirements.

"At the inspection of the cars by the press, Dr. J. B. McDougall, chief inspector of the education department for the traveling schools, pointed out that a survey showed that on the two subdivisions on which the cars will operate there were approximately eighty-five children who never have had any schooling, except those whose parents were in a position to send them to boarding-schools.

"'There are at present,' Dr. McDougall said, 'between 300 and 400 other children stretched along the 3,000 miles of steel which goes to make up the railway mileage in the Northland who also suffer from a similar disadvantage. It is the aim of the department to see that these children secure a good, sound education, and it is with this end in view that the experiment is being made.'

"Both cars are very much the same in construction. Approximately one-half is devoted to the schoolroom proper. A dozen desks of the usual school type, grading from those for larger pupils down to the smaller ones in the first book, have been installed, while at the so-called front of the room stands the teacher's desk with a blackboard behind. A second large blackboard runs three-quarter way along one side of the car. Besides the ordinary school equipment, including a regulation bell to summon the scholars, there are two bookcases, one containing the usual schoolbooks and the other a small lending library, including standard works for the adults, as well as for juvenile reading. Behind the schoolroom is the bedroom of the teacher and in the rear of this again comes a kitchen equipped with everything from stove to ice-box.

"The car library is made up of a few works of reference, a fair number of works on subjects of general interest, and several works of new and standard fiction, with Canadian authors predominating. These are for adults and form less than a third of the collection. There is a goodly number of exceptionally good editions of books for older boys and girls, consisting of the best type of stories, and works of a miscellaneous character which represent subjects in which young people have a natural interest.

"Dr. McDougall said that to the children the novel schoolroom was a revelation. Their bulging eyes, intent upon the teacher, and glistening with satisfaction, testified eloquently that they realized to the full extent what an opportunity had been opened to them. In all his experience, he said, he had never seen such attentive and willing classes."

EXPLODED SNAKE MYTHS—Snakes have been dreaded by human beings, says *The Missouri Game and Fish News* (Jefferson City, Mo.), ever since the historic incident in the Garden of Eden. This inherent fear of reptiles has served to foster many fantastic myths, especially in the minds of primitive people. It goes on:

"Even those who should not be affected by such superstitious yarns have believed in hoop-snakes that roll with race-horse speed in pursuit of their victims, or 'stinger' snakes that spear their prey with a poisonous spikelike tail, cow-sucking snakes, and like weird tales. It has long been known that these stories are mere myths, with no foundation in fact. The U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey has also proven by actual tests that most of the time-honored methods presumed to be effective in warding off reptiles are mere delusions. The Western cowboy long believed that a hair rope laid on the ground encircling his sleeping blankets would ward off prowling rattlers, but it has been proven that his snakeship will actually crawl over such a barrier without hesitation. The use of certain plants as snake repellants, such as the mountain ash, the snake gourd, the horseshoe geranium, and others, and of certain other alleged repellants such as cayenne pepper, fresh slaked lime, powdered sulfur, have been proven to be without any such merit. Snakes are also immune to many poisonous gases, such as phosgene, chlorin, and tear chemicals. Mustard-gas does, however, blind rattlesnakes when introduced into their rock retreats."

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CHINESE ACTRESSES COMPETE WITH ACTORS AS WOMEN

WOMEN WERE SUPPOSED by most Westerners to be unknown to the Chinese stage. In days before the Chinese theater of New York was closed by the police—since it furnished too convenient a field for tong warfare—no women had appeared as actresses. In the past year or two, however, they have come to be seen frequently on the boards of the Old Bowery Theater, now taken over by the Chinese, and even some of the modern plays of Broadway come strangely in this foreign medium to the ears of the Occidental visitor. The "actress," so we learn from George Kin Leung, writing in *ASIA* (New York), appeared on the Chinese stage as long ago as 2000 B. C., when she was known as "Wu" and "in the course of violent dances acted as medium for messages to and from the gods." The female entertainer continued down through the Sung Dynasty (960–1280), but she did not attain the professional status of an actress until the Yuan Period (1280–1368). Her suppression followed thereafter, and her status was not reestablished until the reign of Kuang Hsü (1875–1908). When the Republic was founded in 1912, "theaters for all-female companies were established in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Canton, and the actresses gained a firm position with the public." Actresses are popular in the South, especially in Shanghai, but they do not have so large a following in conservative Peking, where boy actors are favored along with all-male companies. "It is nothing short of marvelous," says Mr. Kin Leung, "to see an actress adhere to inviolable stage conventions and yet transfer over the footlights to the audience a touch of realism, denuded of the commonplace, and all the more striking because of the beauty of conventional movements." The Western actress would, we fear, find herself "cabin'd, cribbed, confined" in this convention:

Illustration by courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine

PICTURED IN A WARRIOR ROLE

But the performer is a woman, Chin Hsüeh-fen. "Fragile like a tender-petaled flower must be the actress who would please a Chinese audience."

"Two conventional feminine stage types of the old drama are the ch'ing-i and hua-tan: the former is the type for a good woman of gentle birth; the latter is a lively creature, often a mischievous maid-servant, sometimes a woman of doubtful morals. The ch'ing-i heroine must sing well. She maintains a modest expression in her eyes, walks with even gait, and places her hands meekly at her sides while sitting. The animated, merry-eyed hua-tan, however, who acts better than she sings, sports about the stage on her 'golden lilies'—artificial small feet, ingeniously produced by the insertion of the toes into tiny slippers while the upper half of the foot is concealed in the baggy, fastened-down trousers. She is never at rest. One hand toys with her sash; the other twirls a pink handkerchief. The wu-tan is a comparatively rare gymnastical or military type. Of late, the 'ancient-costume' impersonator, who combines ch'ing-i singing with hua-tan acting, often adding a number of graceful dances, is popular. Each exemplifies a distinct kind of acting. For male characters there are also many fixt types. In all-female companies, girls interpret every rôle from the wife and mother to the lover, villain, and general."

The Southern, or Cantonese, and the Northern, or Pekingese, are distinct schools of acting:

"When the Northern and the Southern school are closely compared, the product of the Northern school is found to be the more finished. But, tho the Peking actress is an extremely dainty creature, the Southern prima donna possesses a natural ease that compensates for many of her shortcomings. As for stage fighting, the Southern star is far inferior; she executes fisticuffs as if playing 'pat-a-cakes' and manipulates weapons child-fashion. The brilliant military actress of Peking is an expert in intricate gymnastics, such as breath-taking twirls of the body and exciting synchronizations, in which a sharp-pointed weapon is rotated on all sides of an opponent's head, missing it by a well-calculated fraction of an inch. As for singing, it is with much strength and with an abundance of falsetto technique that the Northern songstress trills a melody; the Southerner sings in a simpler manner, relying more on natural tones."

Since men like Mei Lan-fang have achieved such fame as actors of female rôles, it is natural to compare the achievement of the two sexes in similar impersonations. One of his rivals is Miss Pi Yün-hsia, an exponent of the ch'ing-i type. We read:

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"Coming of a family of distinguished actors, Mei Lan-fang appeared on the stage while still in his teens, singing rôles of an operatic nature. But, knowing the times, he added to his repertoire many 'ancient-costume' dramas, in which good acting and graceful dances are combined with good singing. Such dramas as 'Heavenly Maiden Scattering Flowers' and 'The Goddess of the River Lo' belong to this class.

"Now, let it be known that a Chinese critic never ventures to make a candid appraisal of the incomparable Mei. 'No one criticizes Mei Lan-fang,' a Peking friend assured me; 'one merely mentions his good points.'

"In general, both actor and actress conform to the age-honored conventions of the drama; such as the lifting of a foot to indicate that one is crossing a threshold, the brandishing of a whip to symbolize that one is riding a horse, the pantomimic use of the fingers, to indicate that one is bolting a door, and so on, ad infinitum; yet, through and above these fixt conventions, an artist must reveal his own personality. Mr. Mei, altho charming as a woman and even more dainty than many a real one, is in actuality a man and must surmount the difficulty of sex. On the other hand, Miss Pi, unobliged to do so, must be the more pleasing to her audience; not only must she possess well-nigh perfect conventional technique; she must also allow her natural feminine traits, which at once set her apart from her brother-rivals, as much play as classical usages will permit.

"As for the expression of feminine grief, Mei, by his trembling and piteous sobs, moves the spectator deeply, but sometimes during, and more often after, the drama one does not forget to marvel that he is a man. His, then, is a sheer artistic triumph, a convincing portrayal of the opposite sex, affording the beholder a sense of complex esthetic pleasure such as a modern European seldom experiences, except while attending a performance by an Italian male soprano or a Shakespearian drama in which the heroine masquerades as a youth. As for the sorrow exprest by Miss Pi, altho similar in quality to that exprest by Mr. Mei, it often takes on a soft, feminine quality, which moves the audience to enthusiasm, and, often as not, to tears. Yet both actor and actress adhere fastidiously to convention.

"The two famous Southern actresses are Li Hsüeh-fang and Soochow Mei. Soo had a guaranteed salary of $50,000 per annum, not a copper less than that of the President of China; thus it came about that she received the title 'president of the Chrysanthemum Kingdom'"

THE COVER—We offer another of our sectional covers, this time going to the South where time is more leisurely and the memorials of the past are not so ruthlessly swept away by the imperious hand of progress. It is Charleston, South Carolina, and the sunlit vista is appropriately called "Up Meeting Street."

"The spire in this picture is that of St. Michael's Church, one of the oldest historic buildings in America. Its corner-stone was laid in 1752, opposite the old town gate and drawbridge. The sacred silver was the King's gift, and the organ had been played at his coronation. The bells have crossed the Atlantic seven times, and have been twice recast in the original molds in England. In the second balcony of the tower the Town Watchman was stationed. He rang the curfew and called the hours of the night and 'All's Well.' If a fire broke out, he held a lighted 'lanthorn' on a pole pointed in the direction of the fire, to tell the firemen where to go. This spire was a target for British guns during the Revolution, but was never struck.

"The building in the foreground is the Hall of the Huguenots, dating from about 1760. In this building was housed one of the first free schools of America.

"Emma S. Gilchrist, the artist, was born in Charleston, where some of her ancestors were early settlers under the Lords Proprietors. She has made herself an authority on the history, architecture and customs of her native city, and devotes the greater part of her artistic endeavor to recording the quaint places and scenes, now fast disappearing, which have long lent to Charleston an old-world charm found in few other American cities.

"Miss Gilchrist is a member of The Southern States Art League, The Carolina Art Association, The Associated Artists, etc. She was the founder and for many years President of the Charleston Sketch Club. She has exhibited in Washington, Nashville, Savannah, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Jackson, Miami, and other cities. Her work has received fourteen first awards and many other honors, including the Lanneau Prize for three successive years. She is also a lecturer on 'The Story of Early Charleston.'"

ENGLAND'S DANCE THRALDOM

LONDON DANCES THE "YALE BLUES," tho what that may be no American dancing teacher can tell. It is a term which shows how completely America dominates the dancing as well as the cinema situation abroad. But the thing does not sit well with some who are dragged at these chariot wheels. "Why Should We Dance the 'Yale Blues'?" asks S. R. Littlewood in the London *Daily Express*. "Why

CHINA'S GREATEST MALE ACTOR

Shown here in a female rôle. "No one criticizes Mei Lan-fang; one merely mentions his good points."

not the 'Oxford' or 'Cambridge'?" It all seems very mysterious. Also,

"It seems so unnecessary. The 'Yale'—as danced over here—is officially certified by the Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing as having been 'personally invented' by an Englishman, Major Cecil H. Taylor. Its movements are entirely unconnected with anything peculiarly related to American life.

"There is only one possible reason why the 'Yale' should not be called by an English name. It is this: somehow or other American interests got in at the christening. Why can not ours do the same—not this year perhaps, but next year, some time, any time except never?

"We should recognize that an English dance which is to become genuinely popular must be a ballroom dance, one that can beat its rivals on the ballroom floor and for ballroom purposes. We must clear the ground of those 'folklore' faddists who imagine that an English dance must necessarily be antiquarian—something which could not conceivably 'catch on' anywhere under modern dancing conditions.

"There is no possible reason why dances of this description should not be just as English as they are American. If we want to borrow rhythms from South Sea Islanders or Hottentots, there are more of these beneath our Imperial flag than under the Stars and Stripes."

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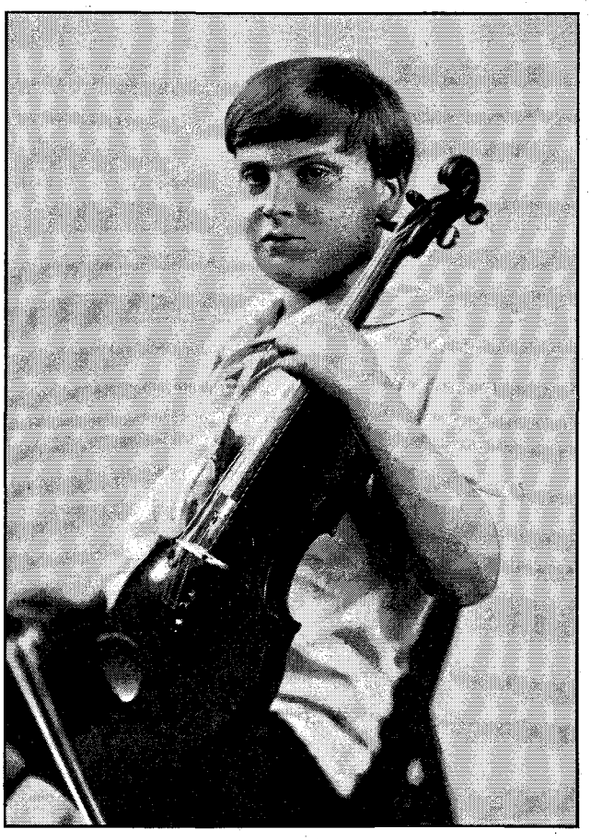
THE BOY VIOLIN WONDER

PRODIGIES THERE HAVE BEEN in all ages, so ours must have its share. They usually take to the violin, because that instrument furnishes fewer physical difficulties for youth. So Yehudi Menuhin, the new wonder child of ten, is a violinist. Better than being a prodigy, he is an artist, or all the experienced critics who deal not tenderly with musical incompetence have lost their heads. He has played at two concerts in New York, once with the Symphony Orchestra and once as a lone figure on the stage of Carnegie Hall, and thousands are now being bid for his services. But his parents are not to "exploit" their wonder child; back they take him to San Francisco, whence they came, and his public appearances will not be allowed to thwart his physical growth. The day is happily past, for this one at least, when youth is sacrificed to dollars. When he appeared with the Symphony Society, Mr. Henderson of the New York *Sun* wrote: "He played the Beethoven concerto in a manner disclosing prodigious command of the violin and a genuinely musical temperament." The report spread, and at his recital quickly following seats were filled, and "a mad scramble for standing room" accompanied. Of this latter event, Mr. Henderson enlarges his estimate:



A MASTER AT TEN

He became musically conscious at the age of one; at four and ten months he began his lessons, and from the first showed "amazing comprehension" and "phenomenal talent."

"The prodigy performed admirably, but there was nothing in the evening's disclosures to compel a modification of the opinion exprest here after his début with the Symphony Society. He is a child of extraordinary talent, and already his technique is that of a master. He has a full, round, beautiful tone, an elastic bow, and fingers both firm and accurate. His intonation is not only certain but of the kind that gives life to the tone. He disposes of intricate double stops with uncanny skill, and plays a cantilena which has wonderful purity, smoothness and tonal depth.

"He is surely of true virtuoso stuff, but above that he is musical, which can not be said of all virtuosi. But last night his playing was marked chiefly by a straightforward style as correct as one could wish, but always somewhat rigid. The child is not yet a master of nuance. The subtleties of accent and rhythm are not always apparent to him. The clear purity of his tone, which is seldom clouded except when he draws an astonishing volume from his G string, reminds one of the voice of the lark, but it does not communicate secrets any more than the lark does."

Some facts about his personal history will perhaps be more interesting than a further collection of critical opinions, since there seems to be unanimity of judgment. In the New York *Times* we read:

"When the child was one year old he was taken to hear his first concert. It was a matter of necessity, for Mr. and Mrs. Menuhin had no one at home to care for the baby, and they did want to hear the San Francisco Orchestra under Alfred Hertz. The baby became quiet as soon as the orchestra began. Later he did not miss a single concert of the San Francisco Orchestra. At every concert the musicians would recognize Mr. and Mrs. Menuhin and the baby, 'and if the baby was not there, they knew he had the measles,' the father said.

"The concertmaster of the orchestra was Louis Persinger, and soon the baby began to recognize Mr. Persinger playing at the head of the first violin section. As he grew older he begged for Persinger always; wanted to touch his instrument and try to play upon it. At the age of four years and ten months Mr. Persinger became his teacher, and from the very first lesson the boy showed amazing comprehension of the music and phenomenal talent.

"'Every lesson was a month's progress,' said Mr. Menuhin. 'He never had any trouble in memorizing. He had ten concertos ready for his New York appearances.

"'We are guiding Yehudi by principle alone,' said Mr. Menuhin as he sat looking at his famous boy, reading, in the white silk blouse and the velvet trousers which he wore when he walked onto the stage at Carnegie Hall. 'Mrs. Menuhin and I are simply guardians of this boy and his music. We try to give him every opportunity—and it has meant scraping and sacrificing at times—but as for tempting offers of money or glory, we act as if he were the son of Rockefeller or Morgan. We simply are not interested. To accept them would be murderous.

"'We never tell him that he is a great musician,' said Mr. Menuhin, 'and we don't like to have other people tell him. This morning we read the reviews in the newspapers, and he was really pleased when there was honest criticism of his playing. But we left out all the superlatives.

"'How do I know, anyway, that he is the greatest musician? My own conviction is that there are hundreds of children all over the world, equally gifted, whose talents have been stifled from the outset or ruined by exploitation. And even if he were the greatest musician in the world, shouldn't he try to surpass himself?'"

The Evening Sun in an editorial comments on the general theme of the infant phenomenon which, it declares, always delights people:

"The world rushes to the hall in which he is to be heard. Admiration for the prodigy is based on amazement that one so young can accomplish such results. It may be the critics are right when they say immature artists should be secluded from the public until their genius has been fully trained, but when they appear, music lovers turn to them with delight. It is chiefly music lovers, moreover, who are attracted by their unusual accomplishments. The world that finds its pleasure in the theater or at a burlesque show seems to derive little gratification from their performances.

"To follow this suggestion would rob the young musician of the sensational element which resides in his work. The public would regard him as commonplace were he to be thus governed by the rules which hold ordinary talents in check. As in the case of Hofmann, a youthful artist sometimes develops his powers to the highest degree sooner than one who is not the real child of the gods. Hofmann's public appearances were interrupted, but the talent which makes him unique to-day was always in his possession. It seems, moreover, that Yehudi Menuhin is one of those geniuses whom time will only serve to develop into further greatness."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN ROUMANIA

"KILL THE HUNGARIANS AND THE JEWS" was the slogan of the cheer-leaders of a mob of nationalist Roumanian students in Oradia Mare, a town which was formerly in Hungarian territory, and when the recent three days' orgy of rioting and savagery was ended the Roumanians, say reports, had killed from four to eight people and injured several score. They sacked a Roman Catholic club and the offices of two Hungarian newspapers, and then attacked the home of the chief rabbi and beat him into insensibility. This is not an isolated report of attacks upon religious minorities in Roumania. During a period they were reported frequently in the American press, but deleted from the Roumanian press. The significance of the bloodshed at Oradia Mare, otherwise Nagy Varad, is that it occurred on the very day on which the preliminary report of the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities was made public in our own press. The report finds the Roumanian Government and the State Church guilty of standing idly by and permitting, if not actually encouraging, persecution of racial minorities and those outside the pale of the State Church.

These grave charges against Roumania are made by a deputation consisting of Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the Church Peace Union and General Secretary of the American Committee; the Rev. R. A. McGowan, of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Rev. John Howland Lathrop, minister of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Graham C. Hunter, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fullerton, California; and M. Jules Jezequel, Paris representative of the Church Peace Union. These men were appointed by the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities. They spent six weeks in Roumania, we read in the report as it appears in the New York press, and they had also back of them reports and results of investigations during the last ten years. The deputation is unanimous in feeling that the anti-Jewish propaganda, which has attracted special attention in Roumania, "is part of a wide-spread and ugly manifestation of racial and religious hatred. Roumania is not the only offender, and while the Commission deals with conditions in Roumania it feels that the anti-Semitic riots which have recently occurred in Hungary illustrate how wide-spread this deplorable hatred is."

While the report recognizes fully the difficulties arising from such a mixed population as the new Roumania contains, it finds that "there remains a wide discrepancy between the Constitution adopted by the State, which is liberal in many respects, and its enforcement through the officials, particularly noticeable in the administration in the outlying districts." And, continues the report:

"In view of these facts, which are amply supported by the evidence of all travelers and those best informed, it is extremely unfortunate that the State Church should have sanctioned the National Christian Defense League and the National Roumanian Christian Students' Union, whose program and publications are a disgrace to our civilization, an insult to the name of Christian, and a black blot on the fair name of Roumania. We think it most unfortunate that students for the priesthood of the State Church should have taken part in demonstrations against fellow-citizens of other religious preference on racial background, on the basis of racial or religious prejudice. We courteously, and, at the same time, urgently, call the attention of the Roumanian State Church to the situation, and in the name of our common Christianity urge that it purge itself of all anti-Semitism and bitterness toward people in Roumania of other racial stocks. We point out the danger of allowing the students in its theological schools to continue their agitation against Roumanian citizens of Jewish and other racial origins, either in the Regat or in the annexed territories. The hope of the future of Roumania and the peaceful solution of its problems will vanish from another generation unless the churches and schools contribute to their settlement, which can be secured only by tolerance toward all races and languages."

The report criticizes the Government for forbidding the minority groups to maintain their status, points out that the violence of which the Baptists complain is actual, asks that legal status be given to the Hungarian-speaking Lutheran churches, and continues:

"We call the attention of the Government to the situation of the Roman Catholic minorities, particularly in the Banat, the western borders of Bucovina, and urge that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the relations between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church be made. The consequences of delay here will intensify the feelings based as they are on the recognized international claim of the Church and its servants.

"The attention of the State Church is called to many cases of apparent unfairness to the minority churches in the distribution of land under the agrarian laws, to the confiscations of church buildings and property of the minority communions; to the proposed laws restricting minority churches; to the present practise of obliging members of minority churches to pay for some of the new buildings of the State Church through forced contributions or through the granting of public park sites to Orthodox churches in regions where the Orthodox church is itself a minority. We urge this powerful church in the interest of Christian fellowship and good-will to use its good offices in bringing together those who feel they have complaints and the Government authorities in order to find a solution.

"The commission discovered a feeling of wide-spread resentment among the members of the minority churches against the compulsion exercised by the Government enforcing them and their children to attend the services of the State Church on

THE BEAUTIFUL GIFT

By Grace Noll Crowell

WHAT can a mother give her children
Greater today than this one great thing—
Faith in an old, sweet, beautiful story,
A star—a stable—a new-born king?

Shining faith in the young lad, Jesus;
Lover of high white things was He:
Jesus—straight as a Lebanon cedar;
Jesus—clean as the winds from the sea.

Faith in the young lad come to manhood:
Jesus, compassionate, tender and true—
Oh, my children—what more glorious
Gift in the world can I give to you?

Carry it high like a lamp in the darkness,
Hold it for warmth when the day is cold—
Keep it for joy when youth goes singing,
Clasp it for peace when you are old.

What can a mother give her children
More than a faith that will not dim?
Take it, my dear ones—hold it forever:
A lamp for a lifetime—faith in Him.

—*Good Housekeeping* (*New York*).

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patriotic occasions. The commission believes that the churches and the Roumanian Government can work out a plan whereby the feelings of members of minority churches will not be violated."

The distress of the religious and racial minorities in this Balkan country occasions editorial comment here, too, and the New York *Times* points out the high responsibility toward its newly acquired nationals which Roumania took upon herself after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, and this metropolitan paper says: "If Roumania can convert its new peoples into Roumanians at all, it can do so only through tolerance and good-will. It can not do so by force, nor will the world look on with kindly eyes when it is trying to do so by force." The Camden *Evening Courier* points out, moreover, that "if Roumania wants America's friendship and respect, it will have to earn them by other means than a spectacular tour of Yankeeland by a beautiful, vain queen. American friendship does not go to governments specializing in racial hatreds and savage oppression."

However, T. Tilecton Wells, Honorary Consul-General of Roumania, is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying that the American preliminary report is "unfair and exaggerated. These complaints," declares Mr. Wells, "are not justified. These matters will be reported on to the League of Nations, and it is well known that in reports already made to the League it was shown there was perfectly fair treatment to minorities in Roumania." Mr. Wells adds that "the Jews are perfectly satisfied in Roumania and are not making complaints."

GOD AS A "MAGNIFIED ROTARIAN"

"THE THING THAT IS WRONG with the world," once said an inmate of an insane asylum, "is that there is entirely too much talking." Bishop Charles Fiske, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, comes to the same conclusion, and in the December *Scribner's Magazine* he makes a spirited attack upon welfare organizations as time-wasters and a substitute for real religion. He calls his article "The Confessions of a Penitent and Puzzled Parson," and states at the outset that he considers himself "a social reformer who has at last undertaken the task of reforming himself." He cites a large number of movements which he has participated in or been asked to join, and tells us:

"There are now so many conventions, conferences, discussion groups, commissions, and uplift gatherings of every sort, that any one of us may have a perfectly grand time traveling about and attending conferences designed to show what should be done and foregathering with those who are so busy learning what to do that they have little time to do what awaits their zeal and knowledge. In my own church I find it expected of me that I shall attend over fifty different ecclesiastical gatherings each year, and the number could easily be increased were it not for perpetual vigilance on my part.

"Second, there come more than occasional doubts as to the character of much of our welfare work. It has been commercialized and professionalized to such an extent that a special kind of appeal is now made for its support—an appeal to pride of patronage from wealth, and often to fears of radicalism as well—and one begins also to feel that much of the work is an excuse for substituting opportunities of action for the difficulty of real thought and conviction."

The average business man, says Bishop Fiske, has been encouraged to believe himself religious if he sings long and loud about the duty of service and insists that, unlike virtue, which is its own reward, service brings in large monetary returns. So:

"America has become almost hopelessly enamored of a religion that is little more than a sanctified commercialism; it is hard in this day and this land to differentiate between religious aspiration and business prosperity. Our conception of God is that he is a sort of Magnified Rotarian. Sometimes, indeed, one wonders whether the social movement and the uplift in general have not become, among Protestants, a substitute for devotion; worse than that, a substitute for real religion."

A PRAYER-BOOK MAY SPLIT A CHURCH

THE HOPE OF PEACE between the warring Anglo-Catholics and Evangelicals in the Anglican Church was dimmed when the House of Commons summarily rejected the new Church of England Prayer Book, and, say dispatches disestablishment was brought distinctly nearer. In fact, Hon Secretary Sir William Joynson-Hicks, one of the leaders in the defeat of the new prayer-book, frankly advocates a split. He is quoted in the London *Daily News* as saying: "I think the time has come for a definite split between the Anglo-Catholics and the Evangelicals. The two views can not exist in the same Church." Premier Baldwin, on the other hand, appealed for the new prayer book, fearing that its defeat will bring chaos in the Church of England, and that "disestablishment will be brought very much to the front." As he is quoted in *The Daily News*, he says: "If disestablishment becomes a political issue, as it would be bound to, we have for an indefinite period once more the association of religion and politics, which does more harm than anything I know of in political life."

As told in these pages, March 19, the proposed changes eliminate some of the "curses," alter the marriage ceremony by deleting the word "obey," and substituting "share" for "endow"; permit extempore prayer, "subject to any direction which the Bishop may give"; make the Athanasian Creed permissive, provide three alternate prayers for the dead, and in the office of infant baptism alter "born in sin" to the declaration that "God willeth all men to be saved, for God is love." But the most important and controversial change is the alternative order for the Communion of the Sick, permitting the "Reservation of the Sacrament." It is provided in this alteration that reservation of consecrated bread and wine may be made "only for the Communion of the Sick, and shall be used for no other purpose whatever. The Sacrament so reserved shall not be brought into connection with any service or ceremony, nor shall it be exposed or removed except in order to be received in Communion, or otherwise reverently consumed."

However, it is feared by the Evangelicals that the Reserved Sacrament would become an object of worship. As the New York *World* states the case succinctly,

"This is the first revision of the Book of Common Prayer attempted since 1662, more than two and a half centuries ago. Under the Act of Uniformity passed in the restoration of King Charles II, the prayer-book, as then revised, was approved by the Lords and Commons. Adopted, as were the Thirty-nine Articles, by State authority, it can not be altered, even to the removal of a comma, except by act of Parliament. In matters of ritual and dogma which concern directly its own members, the Established Church, being of State origin, is under the control of a political body, which includes Church of England members, Roman Catholics, Non-conformists of various denominations, Jews, and even Mohammedans.

"It is an anomaly, difficult for Americans wedded to the principle of the separation of Church and State to account for. It seems the more strange because in the British Dominions, in Ireland, Scotland, and the dioceses of Wales, the Episcopal Church is as free as in the United States. Only in England, nowhere else, through establishment, is the Church restricted closely by law. Out of the existing situation created by the unexpected intervention of the House of Commons it would not be surprizing if the movement for disestablishment in England gained rapid headway."

The force in accomplishing rejection of the new prayer-book, we are told, was the abandonment by the non-conformists and Free Thinkers of their attitude of neutrality and their alliance with the protesting Tories. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* informs us,

"Once more the fact is demonstrated that England and consequently the Empire are still Protestant if not Puritan. If the Archbishop of Canterbury, who made a sensation by his Church unity negotiations with the late Cardinal Mercier, hastens his retirement for age, no one will be surprized. He was the strongest advocate of the change to which Parliament will not consent."

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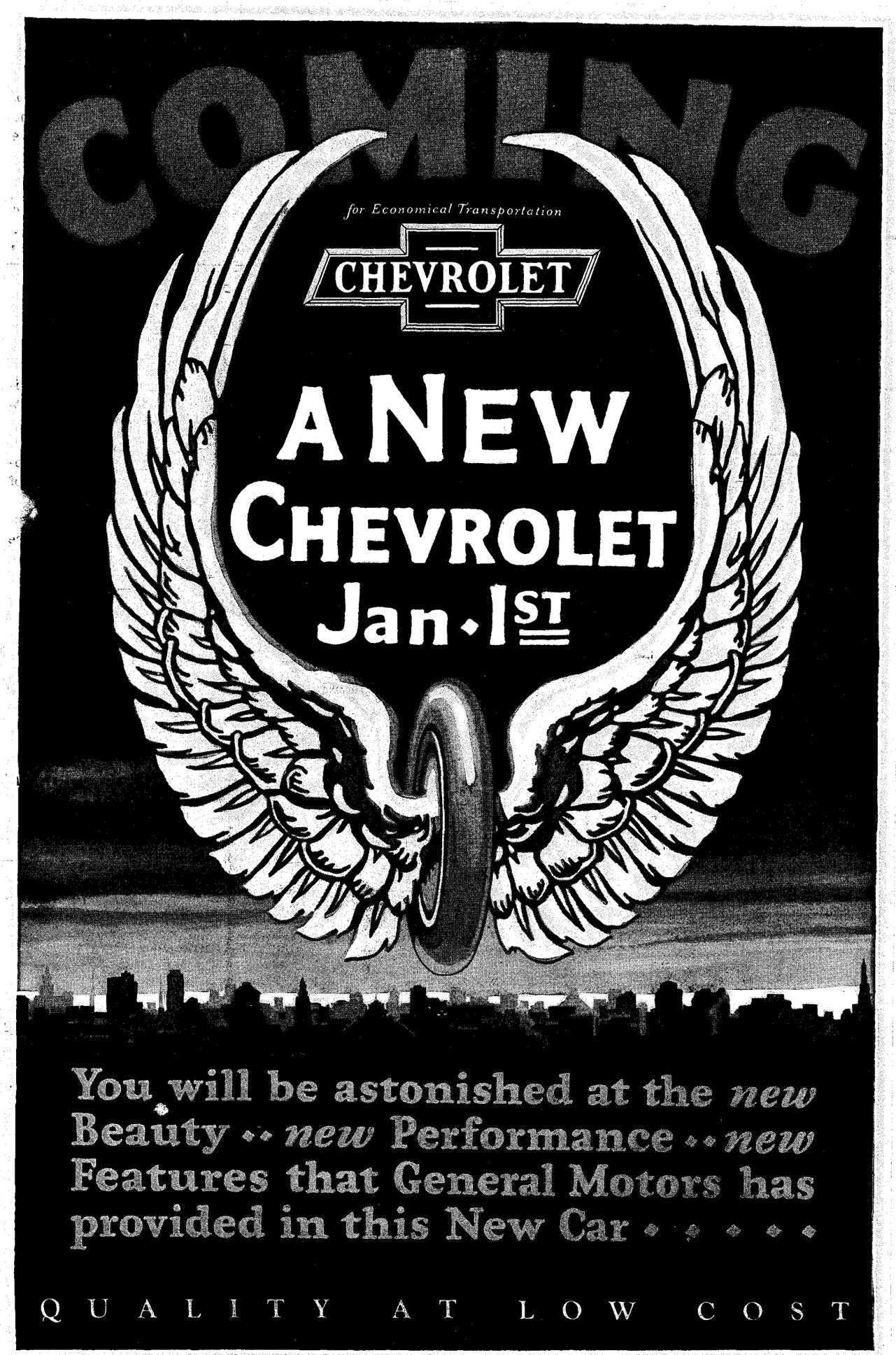
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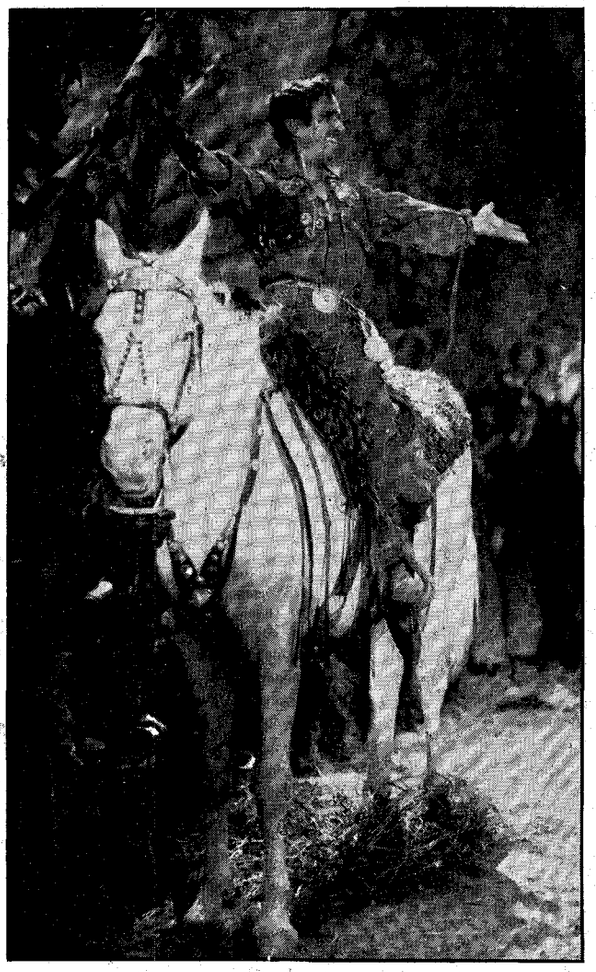
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

WHEN "DOUG," THE GAUCHO, HURLS HIS TRUSTY BOLAS

PITY THE POOR USURPER, who doesn't know that "Doug" and his bolas are within range. There stands his usurpership beside a pillar at the head of the palace steps—a perfectly proper South American dictator, with a perfectly proper scowl and a perfectly proper corset beneath his uniform, taxing the citizens, sending the poor to jail and distributing dirty looks all around. But suddenly—ping! Out of the nowhere sails the Gaucho's bolas—a couple of yards of thong with a leather-covered leaden ball at each end—and it smartly twines itself round and round the usurper and the pillar, fixing him there like a gargoyle. A thousand thunders! Who could have done the audacious deed? Where is the reckless rascal? Ah! the audience knows. Mr. and Mrs. Movie-goer in their orchestra seats have seen the agile "Doug" lurking in ambush, unslinging his trusty bolas from around his muscular torso, twirling it snappily in the air and hurling it at the haughty usurper. That irrepressible "Doug" keeps no secrets from them. And now, as the soldiery rush hither and thither in search of him, behold him leaping like a super-chamois from crag to crag, or from window-ledge to roof, while Mr. and Mrs. Movie-goer, and all the little Movie-goers, utter little squeals of alarm and gasps of admiration.

Indeed, "his galloping, his leaping backward upon landings, his scaling of walls, his riding of tree-tops and his general all-round propensity for agility seem never to be diminished," remarks Mr. Quinn Martin in the New York *World*, adding that Mr. Fairbanks's 1927 style "is more graceful than that of any other year in which I have been going to the movies. I don't think there is a man in pictures, now that Valentino has gone, who is to be compared with Douglas Fairbanks for ease and beauty of movement before the camera." Commenting on the actor's feats of "hand manipulation, cigaret-lighting with a thumb-nail, back-arching, chest-expanding, shoulder-swinging and facial contortion," this critic exclaims, "Really, Mr. Fairbanks is becoming in the manner by which he expresses emotion with two wildly flashing hands, as distinctive in this field as Lowell Sherman." In none of his pictures has he given "a more startling display of his agility," agrees Mr. Mordaunt Hall in the New York *Times*. "Here he climbs tall, lean trees like a South Sea Islander, and he swings from branches of other trees in a fascinating fashion that is reminiscent of the monkeys in 'Chang.'"



THE YOUNG LOCHINVAR WHO CAME OVER THE ANDES

He has a new weapon, the bolas, which you can see tied about his waist; but his smile is the same old Fairbanks grin.

Of the story of "The Gaucho," the *Times* critic tells us:

Mr. Fairbanks was inspired to make this miracle picture after a visit to Lourdes. The background he selected for his narrative is South America and the character he impersonates is a Gaucho, a daredevil Argentine cowboy, who is the leader of a band of hard-riding rascals. Mr. Fairbanks evidently wanted the religious theme in this tale to be very impressive, and therefore he decided to introduce the "black doom." He has endeavored to lighten the gloomy effect of this affliction by the jocular conduct of the Gaucho and also by the fiery behavior of a termagant, known as the *Mountain Girl*.

The plot is concerned with this Gaucho himself becoming a victim of the "black doom" and, subsequently, through prayer, being cleansed of the disease.

The cheery portions of this picture are engagingly done. The settings are as fantastic as the yarn, which is prefaced by a prolog dealing with the birth of the City of the Miracle.

The *Mountain Girl* is a match for the Gaucho, for a quip or a kiss from the amazing rider brings a rain of blows from this maiden. The *Mountain Girl* herself leaps into the saddle unhesitatingly, and even when arrayed in a voluminous skirt she proves herself to be as nimble as a gazel.

The City of the Miracle is spotlessly white, and despite the fact that one might presume that the Gaucho and his comrades would leave traces of themselves, this place remains unblemished.

A sequence wherein hundreds of long-horned cattle sweep down upon the city is most impressive. It is here that the alert Gaucho succeeds in driving out the uniformed contingent under a character called the Usurper.

Lupe Velez officiates as the tempestuous *Mountain Girl*. She assuredly enters into the spirit of the part. Eve Southern lends a great deal of charm to the rôle of the soulful girl at the miracle pool. It is she who teaches the Gaucho, a pagan, to pray. Gustav von Seyffertitz is competent as the Usurper, an immaculately uniformed figure who rides in luxury wherever he goes.

The Gaucho's costume suits Mr. Fairbanks, who in this picture is dark-skinned, with a little mustache and generous shock of black hair. The Gaucho is a marvel with a bolas. If the Gaucho is locked in a cell, he suddenly disappears under a loose stone and then escapes, because the Usurper's men don't exactly believe in locking the door after the horse has gone. Mr. Fairbanks wins favor with all these exploits, and he is the personification of a joyous scoundrel as he pictures the actions of the Gaucho when he has discovered his prayer has been answered.

Mary Pickford helps her husband by appearing in a beautiful conception of the Madonna.

(*Continued on page 31*)

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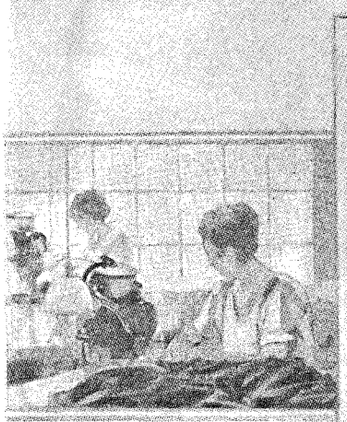
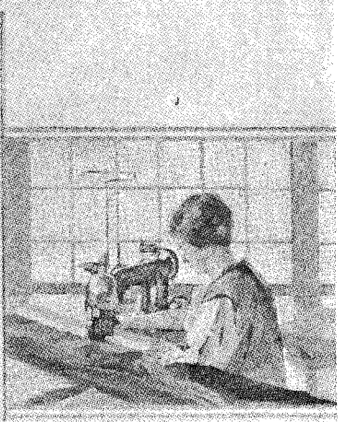
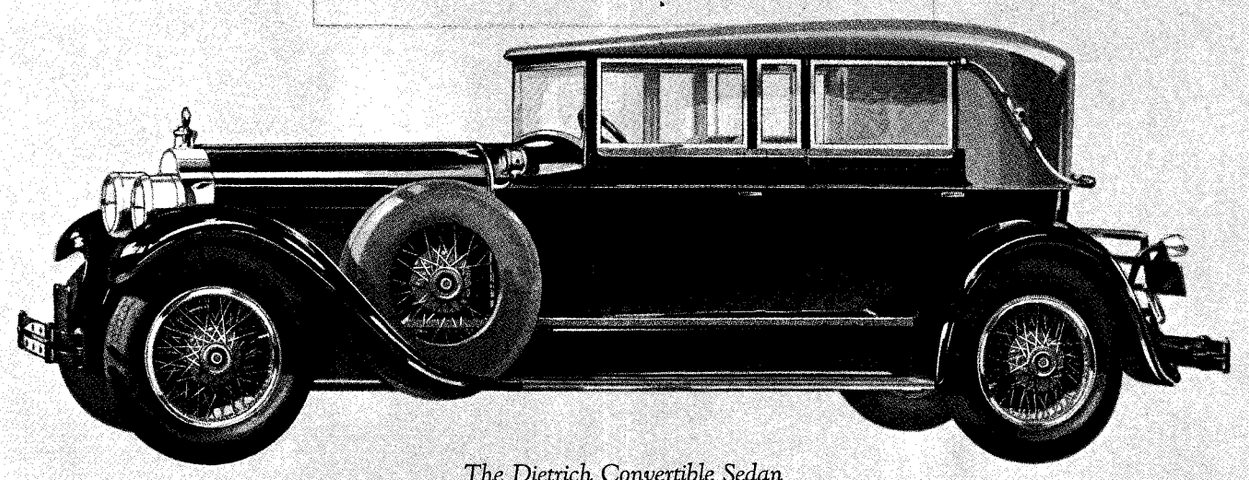


Fine ladies had much leisure in the age of chivalry—their needlework was often a lasting artistic achievement





The Dietrich Convertible Sedan

CULTURED women instinctively recognize and appreciate fine work—whether it be the decorator's, the modiste's or the motor car designer's.

The preference such women have shown for Packard cars—not in a few large centers only but in every section of the Union—is a tribute to three particularly well recognized Packard qualities, beauty, prestige and long life.

For women wish the family car and particularly their own private cars to reflect good taste and discrimination inside and out, to possess a distinguished reputation and, withal, to be of good quality and lasting service.

Woman recognizes a Packard—either Six or Eight—to be something more than a mere utility. She sees it also as a work of art. Here is necessary transportation made luxurious—and clothed with beauty.

The very needlework, and there is much of it hidden in the soft upholstery of a Packard interior, reflects the pride which Packard women take in aiding to produce the best built car in the world.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

THE bitterness of his war-time experiences seems never to have left Mr. Sassoon, and on Armistice Day this year we found him in *The Daily Mail* (London) sounding his warning:

AFTERMATH

BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Have you forgotten yet? . . .
For the world's events have rumbled on since those gagged days,
Like traffic checked awhile at the crossing of city ways:
And the haunted gap in your mind has filled with thoughts that flow
Like clouds in the lit heavens of life; and you're a man reprieved to go,
Taking your peaceful share of Time, with joy to spare.
But the past is just the same,—and War's a bloody game. . . .
Have you forgotten yet? . . .
Look down, and swear by the slain of the War that you'll never forget.

Do you remember the dark months you held the sector at Mametz,—
The nights you watched and wired and dug and piled sandbags on parapets?
Do you remember the rats; and the stench
Of corpses rotting in front of the front-line trench,—
And dawn coming, dirty-white, and chill with a hopeless rain?
Do you ever stop and ask, "Is it all going to happen again?"
Do you remember that hour of din before the attack,—
And the anger, the blind compassion that seized and shook you then
As you peered at the doomed and haggard faces of your men?
Do you remember the stretcher-cases lurching back
With dying eyes and lolling heads,—those ashen-gray
Masks of the lads who once were keen and kind and gay?
Have you forgotten yet? . . .
Look up, and swear by the green of the Spring that you'll never forget.

AT the opposite pole in feeling is this printed in the Detroit *Free Press*, and is remarkable as being written by a seventeen-year-old Detroit high-school girl:

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

BY MARGARET STINEBACK

His dreams have all grown lovely with the years.
The bullet-ache within his breast has flown
As have the horrors; the dried, scarlet smears
Upon a comrade's sleeve; the anguished groan
Of some young prisoner; the rat-a-tat
Of busy, calculating guns; the sound
Of bursting shell, of shouting; and the spat
Of wet French earth when shot ploughed through the ground.

The din has passed away. Now flowers spill
Their quiet petals like a fresh caress.
There is dim relaxation in the thrill
Of cool, rich soil, in the forgetfulness
It fosters. He is like a sleeping boy
Whose brow is damp, with tired brown curls that cling.
He has that same exhaustion, that same joy,
That pure oblivion of everything.

This is the Unknown Soldier. His dear grave
Is hallowed. So we, very grateful, say:
"He signifies the bravest of the brave;
He is above the common run of clay."
Yet, what is bravery—if it must show
Its potency in carnage? Oh, they tread
The truest road of bravery who go
Along the path of Peace—God's path—instead!

LIKE "Gulliver's Travels," this poem, found in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London), may serve as a document for the wise, or a jingle for childhood:

NURSERY RHYME

BY H. R.

Little Bo-Peep has lost her Sheep,
But hopes that mutton will soon be cheap
When so many cooks in fuss and froth
Are busy spoiling the mutton-broth.
And the Lords of the Meat Trust, she has been told,
Have cornered mutton and "got it cold"
(Through experts, each guaranteed as fit
For the duty of making a hash of it).
In mutton cutlets and mutton pies
She endeavors in vain to recognize
The face of a single personal pet . . .
. . . But Woolen Goods Will Be Cheaper Yet
In shirts and shapes of every size
For pulling the wool over mortal eyes—
And Bradford mills are a lovely sight.
Rows and rows of them, brisk and bright . . .
. . . But somehow or other they never recall
The days she walked on the mountain wall,
Where the Shepherd Kings of an elder sky,
Hoary as hills on the hills trailed by,
And something went with her march along
Of David's valor and Virgil's song:
When her pipe was a clarion calling a clan:
And her crook was a sceptre, the sceptre of man,
To gather her flock where the eagles fly,
Or lay down her life when the wolf went by.

Little Bo-Peep is paid in full,
Stuffed with mutton and swathed in wool;
But little Bo Peep has lost her Sheep,
And cannot do anything else but weep.

WE shall not answer for the Gipsy lingo, for their form of English speech is unfamiliar to us. It has an interest in itself, but the sentiment strikes true to universal human nature. From *Poetry* (Chicago):

THE GYPSY BRIDE

An Ancestress

BY DOROTHY UNA RATCLIFFE

Forget that iver I ran barefoot
An' danced round a brushwood fire,
An' through our caravan window watched
Stars climb a poplar spire?

Forget my granny who sits on t' steps
Smokin' her owd clay pipe?
How turn-pikes and years wind through her mind
As she harks t' wailin' o' t' snipe!

Forget my dad? theer's niver a man,
In North or South Countree,
A straighter rider. Who can break in
A wild colt better nor he?

Forget my sister Roma, whose eyes
Are violets seen through veils
O' mist—forget her voice, and her way
O' tellin' owd sorrowful tales?

Forget t' round hill wheer my mother sleeps,
Wheer a tide o' wild flowers rise?
I'd as lief forget it's God who leets
Up mornin' an' evenin' skies!

Thoo has gi'en me wonnerful claes an' gems,
But as I sit in the hall,
I'se terrible fain to be wheer winds
Whistle through hedge an' wall.

Can thoo call hounds off when t' scent's breast-high,
Or larn a linnet to trill,
Or forbid a Romany heart to roam
At t' whisper o' lile April?

ON July 16 we published this writer's poem, "The Eel," so highly praised by Alfred Noyes. Now in *The Sunday Times* (London) we see another of his poems in a vein quite different:

UP THROUGH THE SEA

BY THE HON. EVAN MORGAN

If I could lose Thine Image for a while,
I would be glad:
If I could hide from Thee, then would I smile,
With eyes less sad,
If I could fly Thine Image for a while.

If from my thoughts I could but drive Thee out
Then might I rest
If for one moment could completely doubt
What I know best,
And let allegiance wither in the drought!

Such I can never do, so haunted groan,
Begging Thee go!
Remorseful, tortured, cringe beneath Thy throne,
Condemned to know
Thou, thou art there and I am not alone!

My conscience like an ever-raging sea
Beats my heart's shore,
Each breaking wave spreads laden misery,
Until no more
Hard rocks remain unbattered by Thy plea.

Through the long night cascading billows fall,
Thud upon thud!
Up through my dreams I hear the seawinds call . . .
Thy dripping Blood,
Plashes upon my heart and turns to gall!

Give me the strength to fly Thee, or to keep
Thine Image clear,
Unclouded in the crystal where thoughts sleep
Untouched by fear:
Nor, as I have sown, in mercy let me reap!

Give me the strength to shun Thee or to love;
Give me the strength!
Divorce me from Earth's force, let roam Thy Dove
Throughout the length,
The breadth of my poor spirit, God above!

THE London *Spectator* gives us a bird interpretation off the common:

THE YELLOW HAMMER

BY BARBARA EUPHAN TODD

[The Scottish interpretation of the yellow hammer's song is: Deil, deil, deil take ye!]

Once, within an elfin smithy
Underneath a roof of withy,
Lived a goblin, who was flunkey
To a good-for-nothing spunky*;
And he shod his raging horses
(Kelpies) by the water courses,
Till he dropped his golden hammer
In the dyke and 'gan to yammer:
"Limb o' Satan, fey and crookit!
Deil, deil, deil tak ye!
Deil tak ye!"—Deil took it!

Now, in livery of amber,
Where the purple vetches clamber,
Bird for aye, of time unheeding,
Still he looks for what he's needing.
You can see him flitting, perching,
Zipping, dipping, flipping, searching,
Hunting for his yellow hammer.
You can hear him fret and stammer,
Till the golden corn is stookit,
"Deil, deil, deil tak ye!
Drat the deil! Deil's took it!"

* Will o'-the-wisp.

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Go get a pipe!

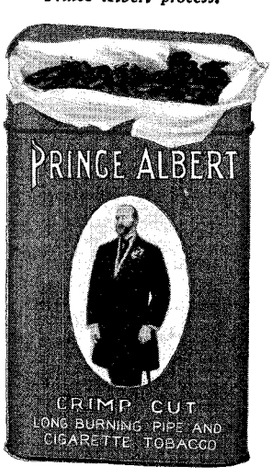
IF YOU don't own a pipe, go get one . . . and sign up for the grandest smoke-sessions you've ever had. Maybe you *have* a pipe lying around somewhere—the one you laid aside when you decided the joys of a pipe were never intended for *you*. Dig it up, and make a new start.

What you needed all the time was Prince Albert. I'm not arguing with you—I'm *telling* you! With P. A. in the bowl, you'll make a go of it *this* time, or I'm a hippopotamus. Not only will you get on with a pipe, but you'll say that no other tobacco hits the spot just like Prince Albert.

Fragrant as can be. Cool as the runners on St. Nick's sleigh. Sweet as getting everything you wanted for Christmas. Mellow and mild and long-burning. That's Prince Albert, Men. Go to it as often as you like. And I'm telling you here and now it will be pretty often. I'll underwrite that!

Not far from where you're sitting is a shop where they hand out jimmy-pipe joy in tidy red tins. Ten-to-one, they also sell pipes. I'd get around there *now* if I were you. The sooner you get going with a pipe and P. A., the sooner you'll be having the time of your life.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!

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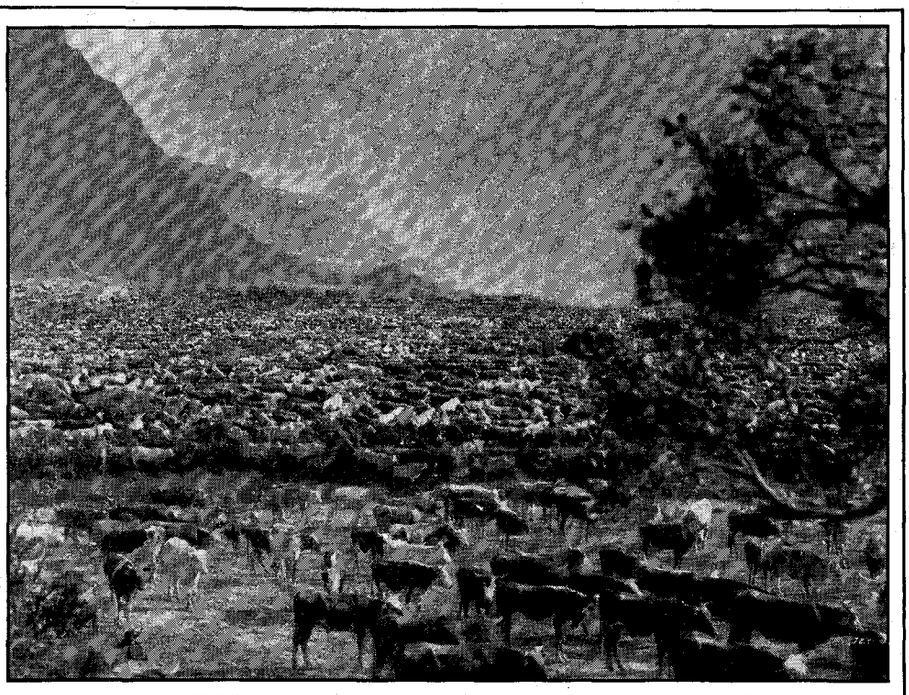
(*Continued from page 26*)

The Pickford apparitions are managed with great skill, we are told, in a mountain grotto suggesting that of Our Lady of Lourdes, and later in a church built upon the site and famed for its miraculous cures. Aside from the delicate and spiritual glimpses of Miss Pickford, the picture has two leading female characters, strongly contrasted. As Miss Harriette Underhill tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

Douglas Fairbanks brought to the screen last night at the Liberty Theater two beautiful new actresses who are going to be greatly in demand if we know anything about actresses and demands. The picture is "The Gaucho." It is safe to spell it, but we are not yet familiar enough with it to call it by name. So, when persons accost us saying "How do you pronounce 'The Gaucho'?" we evade the issue and reply "I pronounce it excellent."

It is a tale partly barbaric, partly religious; for only half the time does the agile and smiling star act himself. Through perhaps five reels Fairbanks scales the walls, swings from the branches of trees and pursues beautiful maidens via the balconies and cornices. The rest of the time he is pursuing religion, personified by a lovely young woman with the most serenely beautiful mouth and the longest eyelashes we ever saw.

When the story opens, the Gaucho has given his heart to a wild Spanish gipsy, who alternately lures him with dance and song, and then repulses him with provocative taunts. But in one of his pranks the Gaucho encounters a beggar afflicted with the black plague. He condemns him to death, and the afflicted one's revenge is that he puts the black curse on the Gaucho. Then it is that religion is forced on the bandit. He inadvertently meets the *Girl of the Shrine.* She urges him to believe and to pray, and that he will be freed from the black plague. Then in the shrine Mary the Virgin appears, and he is made whole.



A FEW HOLLYWOOD "EXTRAS" IMPORTED FOR "THE GAUCHO"

As longhorns are scarce nowadays, Mr. Fairbanks had to send to Mexico for these excellent actors, who make a noble stampede through as handsome a movie city as you ever saw on the screen.

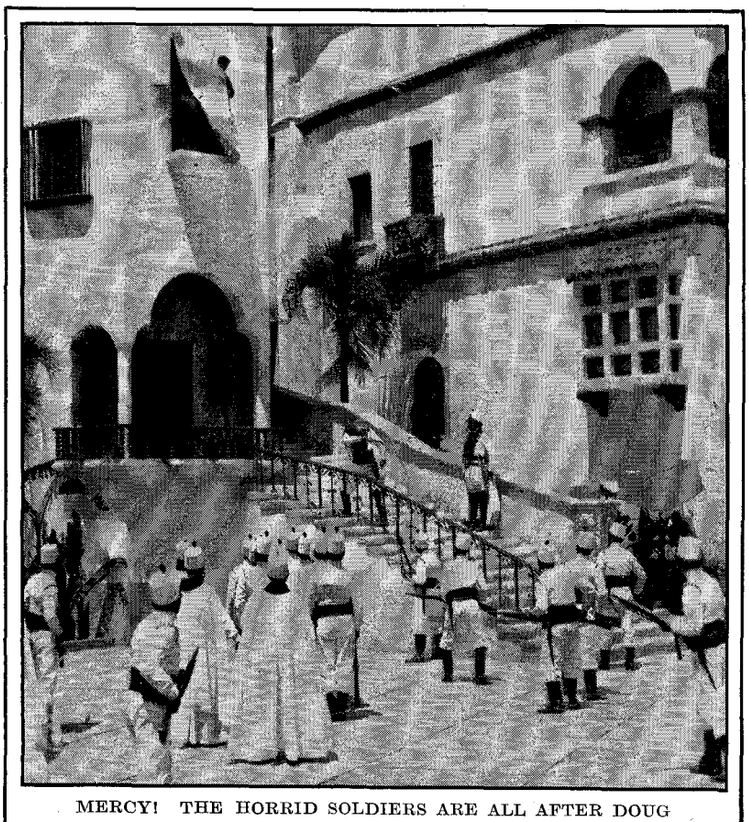
When the Gaucho followed the maid it was for no such purpose. He had no thought of religion! But it must be difficult for even a Gaucho to seize a beautiful, serene maiden when she smiles at you and holds out her hand in blessings on your head. This Gaucho couldn't do it, and so he returned, cured, to his first love.

The prolog is done in natural colors. It shows how the original miracle happened there when the Maid of the Shrine was a little child tending her father's flocks in the hills.

Those who have envied William Fox the possession of that bright star, Dolores Del Rio, may now try their luck at capturing Lupe Velez, who plays the Spanish gipsy. At first we thought it was Miss Del Rio herself, and later we decided that it was beautiful Mary Ellis. But no wonder we did not recognize Miss Velez. She is a Spanish dancer who has been hiding out in Mexico. One finds it difficult to believe that this is her first screen appearance.

The other newcomer of whom we spoke is Eve Southern, who plays the *Girl of the Shrine.* A sweet little girl named Geraine Greear appears in this rôle in the prolog. Miss Southern is gorgeous as an actress, and besides that she looks like Greta Garbo. Nothing but perfect performances are found in this picture. There are Gustav von Seyffertitz, Michael Vavitch, Charles Stevens, Nigel de Brulier, and Albert MacQuarrie. F. Richard Jones is the director.

When we were leaving the theater at the end, a young woman exclaimed: "I think 'The Gawshoo' is the most gorgeous picture in New York," and perhaps her pronunciation is as good as our own.



MERCY! THE HORRID SOLDIERS ARE ALL AFTER DOUG

Where on earth can he have gone? Hist! What's that moving behind the curtain at the upper window? Good gracious! Is he going to jump to that tree?

On the point of pronunciation, which has given rise to some discussion, well-informed opinion seems to agree that the *au* of "Gaucho" is usually sounded like *ow* in "how," and the *ch* like the same combination in "choose." Commenting on the bolas, which serves as a lariat to the cow-punching Gauchos of the Argentine, a writer in *The Times* explains:

When this missile is spread out on the ground it

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resembles a capital T. It is made of plaited leather, and is a mischievous and lethal affair in the hands of one proficient in its use. One of the larger sort, when used by the Gaucho to throw steers or horses, is six feet across the top, with a wood, stone or metal ball—about the size of an apple, encased in leather—fastened at each end. To the center is attached another thong—representing the perpendicular part of the capital T—which is three feet in length, and to the end of which is fastened another ball, of smaller size, and encased in leather. The latter serves as a handle to whirl and cast the bolas.

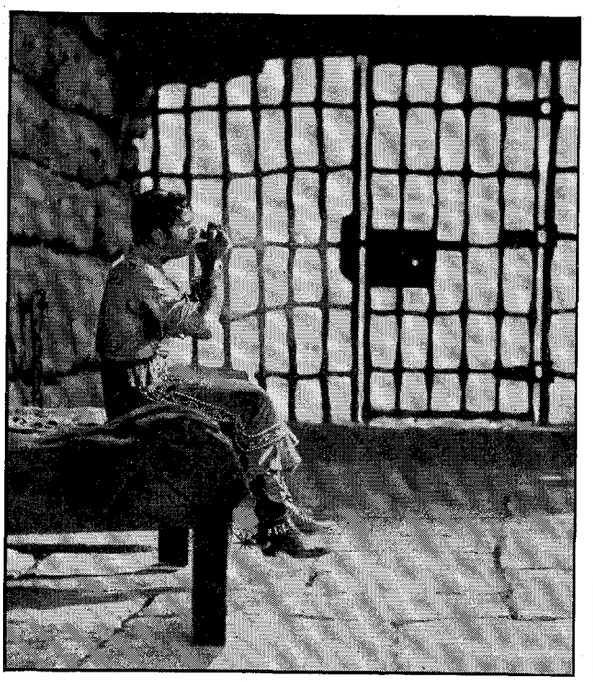
An expert user of this missile whirls it around his head and discharges it at the animal to be captured or destroyed. When thrown, the two larger balls spread out; and when the thong strikes the animal at which it is aimed the balls wind around its legs, throwing it to the ground. When a bolas is used merely to catch an animal, the balls are of wood, otherwise they would very likely break its legs. The heavier bolas, with stone or iron balls, is a dangerous weapon, for the force behind a strong throw means death should the head of the animal be hit. It is most effective when used by a Gaucho on the run, or preferably on horseback at full tilt, for then a greater momentum is given to the cast. A Gaucho on foot can throw a bolas with accuracy upward of twenty-five yards; but when on horseback, at full speed, he is able to hurl it three times that distance, with perfect ease.

It was lately stated by Fairbanks that it took him a longer time to master the use of the bolas than he was occupied in making the picture in which he will use it. In order to reach perfection in throwing this missile, Mr. Fairbanks brought from the Argentine Republic two of the most expert bolas throwers, Nick Milanesio and Andres Rodrigues. They have been in Hollywood for several months, the constant companions of Fairbanks, teaching him the use of the curious instrument. When the World's Championship Rodeo was held at Los Angeles lately, Fairbanks's Gauchos gave an exhibition and attracted a vast deal of attention. The American cowboys exprest the opinion that the bolas was a more effective weapon than the lasso, and that it doubtless would become, in time, highly popular in this country. The Gauchos are, it appears, equally expert with the lasso, since the latter had its origin among the Spanish herdsmen of South America. Of Fairbanks's two teachers, Milanesio, who is six feet five inches tall, is reputed to be the most expert with the bolas on the Argentine pampas. Under his guidance Fairbanks practised while galloping on a horse; also while standing, throwing the missile at upright stakes or at a hoop rolled by his instructor. Occasionally a man served as a target. Wearing padded clothes and a fencer's mask to prevent injuries, the human target found himself, when dashing across the United Artists lot, suddenly entangled in the bolas, and in no pretty plight for anybody to get in.

In each of his photoplays, in late years, Mr. Fairbanks has introduced a little-known weapon and has shown astounding skill in its use.

In "Robin Hood" he employed the bow and arrow; in "The Thief of Bagdad" the facile use of a rope was brought into play to get him out of all sorts of scrapes; in "Don Q" he utilized the stock whip of the Australian rancher, and in "The Black Pirate" the cutlass served the purpose of mowing down his enemies. Most of Fairbanks's bandits are Mexicans, to whom the bolas was as unfamiliar as croquet to an American Indian or baseball to an Eskimo. The Gaucho instructors also gave lessons to the make-believe bandits, with the result that they, in time, arrived at considerable skill.

It was left to Fairbanks, however, to achieve a high proficiency in throwing the bolas.



ALAS FOR POOR DOUG! THEY'LL SHOOT HIM AT DAWN

Or will they? Doug's so full of surprizes, and—hush!—he might possibly find a loose stone in the wall, or—

"How this curiously effective weapon escaped the notice of the American Indian is some wonder," exclaims a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, adding:

It doesn't seem, either, to have penetrated the cattle country of Mexico. From all accounts it appears to have been first employed by the natives of Patagonia, and from there carried into the pampas of the Argentine.

Whether it is of great age is not known. The Patagonians have used it for nearly two centuries. If some clever Patagonian invented this missile, then it is also possible that the bolas was the origin of a highly effective piece of naval ordnance. Look in your dictionary under the heading of chain-shot, and you have the bolas idea. The chain-shot, used in naval warfare during the sailing-ship era, consists of two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down the masts or spars of vessels, or to destroy the shrouds and rigging.

While we have no knowledge of the bolas being used further back than two hundred years, we know positively that the chain-shot was employed more than three hundred years agone.

One can easily imagine the curiosity of a native of South America, looking over the ordnance of Sir Walter Raleigh's ship when she stopt there on his voyage to the Orinoco. Seeing the chain-shot, and its use explained, one can see the native taking a thong of leather, a couple of stones and fashioning for himself a rude but effective missile. This may have been the origin of the Patagonian bolas, or boleadoras, as it is called.

MISS EVE SOUTHERN

The hero has to choose between a lovely saint and a lovely sinner: Guess which this is!

MISS LUPE VELEZ

As *The Mountain Girl*, she has evoked comparisons between herself and Miss Dolores del Rio.

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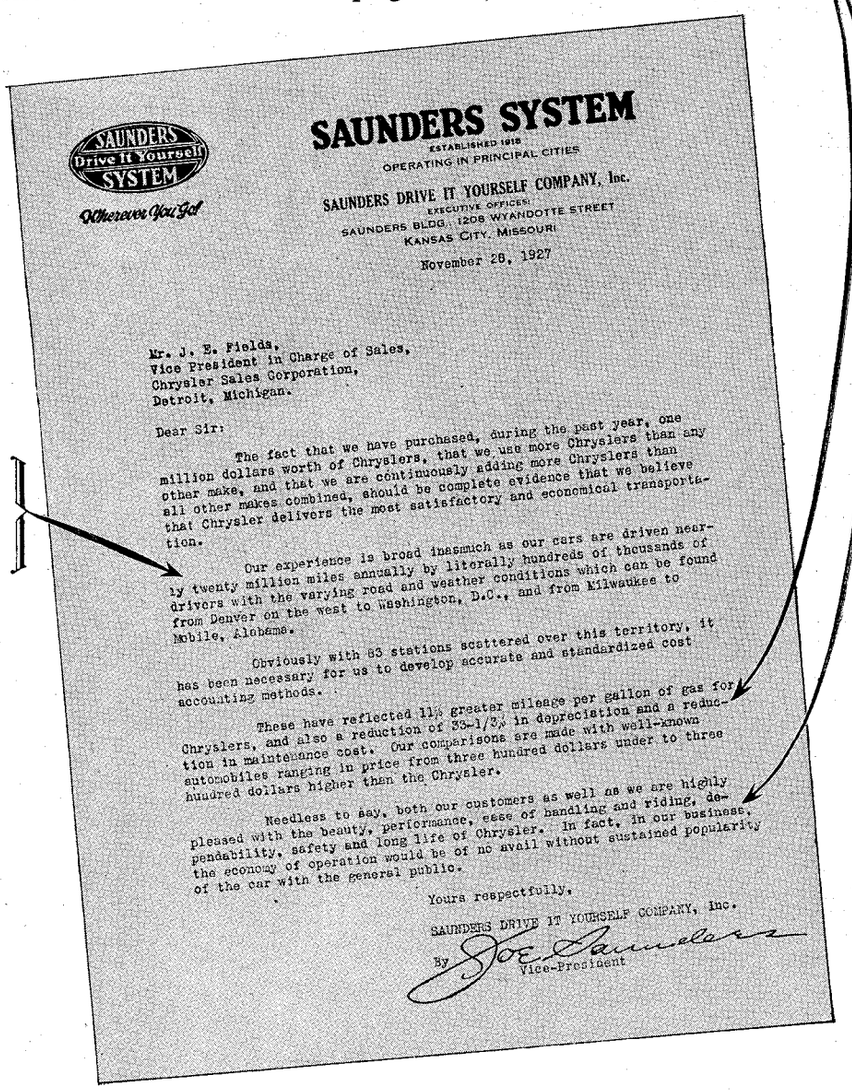
One Man Buys Million Dollars' Worth of Chryslers in One Year - His Letter Tells Why.

Reasons Given by Mr. Joe Saunders, of Saunders System, for Record-breaking Purchase — Greater Economy, Longer Life, Dependability, Performance, Ease of Riding and Handling, Safety and Appearance — Are Reasons Also for the Sweeping Public Preference for Chrysler.

Mr. Joe Saunders, of the Saunders Drive It Yourself System, Inc., whose Chrysler cars are driven 20,000,000 miles a year from 83 stations in the following cities:

Akron, Ohio	Knoxville, Tenn.
Atlanta, Ga.	Louisville, Ky.
Augusta, Ga.	Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bessemer, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.	Moline, Ill.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Montgomery, Ala.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Nashville, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Omaha, Nebr.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Cleveland, Ohio	Peoria, Ill.
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Columbus, Ga.	Richmond, Va.
Columbus, Ohio	Rockford, Ill.
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Rock Island, Ill.
Dallas, Texas	Sioux City, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa	Springfield, Ill.
Dayton, Ohio	Springfield, Ohio
Denver, Colo.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Des Moines, Iowa	St. Louis, Mo.
Detroit, Mich.	Toledo, Ohio
Ensley, Ala.	Topeka, Kansas
Evansville, Ind.	Tulsa, Okla.
Galesburg, Ill.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Houston, Texas	Washington, D. C.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Waterloo, Iowa
Kansas City, Mo.	Wichita, Kansas



SAUNDERS Drive It Yourself SYSTEM
"Wherever You Go!"

SAUNDERS SYSTEM
ESTABLISHED 1918
OPERATING IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SAUNDERS DRIVE IT YOURSELF COMPANY, Inc.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES:
SAUNDERS BLDG., 1208 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

November 28, 1927

Mr. J. E. Fields,
Vice President in Charge of Sales,
Chrysler Sales Corporation,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

The fact that we have purchased, during the past year, one million dollars worth of Chryslers, that we use more Chryslers than any other make, and that we are continuously adding more Chryslers than all other makes combined, should be complete evidence that we believe that Chrysler delivers the most satisfactory and economical transportation.

Our experience is broad inasmuch as our cars are driven nearly twenty million miles annually by literally hundreds of thousands of drivers with the varying road and weather conditions which can be found from Denver on the west to Washington, D.C., and from Milwaukee to Mobile, Alabama.

Obviously with 83 stations scattered over this territory, it has been necessary for us to develop accurate and standardized cost accounting methods.

These have reflected 11% greater mileage per gallon of gas for Chryslers, and also a reduction of 33-1/3% in depreciation and a reduction in maintenance cost. Our comparisons are made with well-known automobiles ranging in price from three hundred dollars under to three hundred dollars higher than the Chrysler.

Needless to say, both our customers as well as we are highly pleased with the beauty, performance, ease of handling and riding, dependability, safety and long life of Chrysler. In fact, in our business, the economy of operation would be of no avail without sustained popularity of the car with the general public.

Yours respectfully,

SAUNDERS DRIVE IT YOURSELF COMPANY, Inc.

By Joe Saunders
Vice-President

CHRYSLER

52 · 62 · 72 · 112 H.P. *Imperial* 80

40 BODY STYLES · $725 to $6795

F.O.B. DETROIT

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WHY TAMMANY IS LEAVING THE OLD WIGWAM

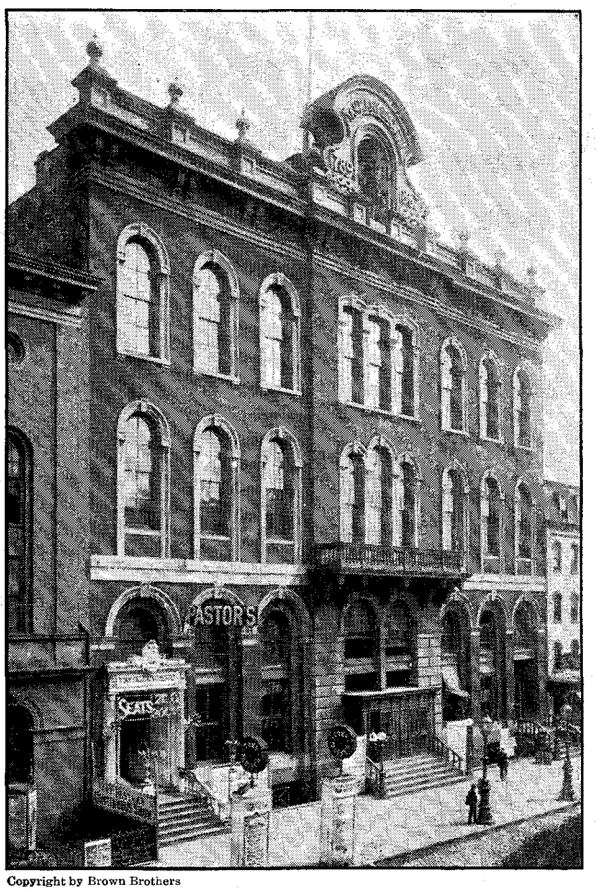
LIKE THE OLD LADY with the andirons, Tammany feels itself impelled to build a whole new home to match its shining Presidential candidate, we are told, apropos of the news that it is going to move out of its ancient Wigwam in Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. The Wigwam, good enough for the braves when such as Kelly, Tweed, and Murphy were chieftains, remarks one old Democratic editor, is not fit for the present Tammany order; so it has been sold, and the society is preparing to go—in a year or so—to "a sweller neighborhood and a more nifty building." Or, as a Republican paper puts it, the Tiger is turning its back on the old den where it has laired for the last sixty years, and, like other "prosperous and respectable" beings, is seeking bigger and better quarters.

New York's political chroniclers, indeed, are moved to many a spicy comment by the sale of the building in whose secret recesses the destinies of millions of people have been controlled for good or ill since the days of Boss Tweed, and by the announcement that the Tammany Society or Columbian Order and its affiliated political organization, the New York Democratic County Committee—popularly known as Tammany Hall—are preparing to build a new Colonial-style home near by on Union Square at East Seventeenth Street.

At first it was announced that the Tiger was going to put on a white collar and move uptown among the millionaires, and some papers cried out that he was "high hatting" his friends; but this announcement, we are told, was only one of Tammany's little jokers, intended to keep real-estate prices humble around Union Square until the deal for the new property was closed. As Judge George W. Olvany, the present Tammany leader, explained to a reporter, "it has been found better, for the sake of sentiment, to remain on the East Side, not too far from the Bowery and close to the poor, hard-working voter." But why move at all? In answer to this question the papers of more distant cities have the most definite theories. Thus the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says:

It is all, of course, on account of that boy from the sidewalks of New York. When Al was content to live in Oliver Street, wear resplendent ties, a brown suit and brown derby, Tammany's ancient wigwam suited him perfectly. But now look at the boy! He is still, to be sure, a good mixer. The boys at the ward club, true enough, still feel at home in his presence. But as he mounts within leaping distance of the national throne, he takes on a wholly new aspect. His attire becomes subdued in color and sedate in fashion. He affects a frock coat. The brown derby has been discarded for a plug. The cigar, alas, has lost its jaunty angle. He has moved out of Oliver Street, and, so it is rumored, is often seen consorting with undoubted swells.

Tammany, it seems, is going to try to catch up with its ascending Hiawatha. The feat will be no snap. If Al keeps on, the braves will have to pitch their wigwam in Park Avenue, which is what Fifth Avenue was when Tammany was still content in Fourteenth Street.



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SCENE OF SIXTY YEARS' HISTORY, BAD AND GOOD

The present Tammany Hall in Fourteenth Street, during the early period when Tony Pastor's theater occupied a part of the building.

The leopard may not change its spots nor the Ethiopian his skin, but the Tiger can change its habitat, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, another of the papers that believe in a reformed Tammany, continuing:

With the rise of Governor Smith and demonstration that the organization could win with brains and honesty at the top as well as by corrupt practises and by use of the mailed fist, Tammany began to take on respectability. Its support of a candidate no longer calls out a league of citizens in desperate effort to evade the rapacity of the Tiger. The selection of Judge Olvany as leader emphasized anew that the old Tammany was a thing of the past.

But it is hard to slough off a bad name. Tho Tammany is making progress, there are still many who view it as the personification of evil, touching nothing that it does not defile, and there are still parts of the country in which its espousal of any cause or any man is harmful rather than helpful. Only gradually does establishment of better reputation at home influence public opinion abroad. So great has been the advance, however, that, with continuance of wise leadership, in a little while Tammany may perhaps settle down in its new home without apprehension on the part even of the eminently respectable Union League Club that it may be contaminated.

"So this is Tammany Hall!" exclaimed Mayor Gaynor on his first entrance into the home of the organization that had chosen him to rule New York City. And many a man, standing in Fourteenth Street east of Irving Place, adds the Newark *News*, has made the same comment. "An ugly brick structure in the worst black-walnut-period style," that paper calls it, yet "impressive if only for the history that has been made within its walls and the personalities of the men who have been its great figures." We read further:

But Tammany, its present masters insist, has changed its stripes. It has become a strictly business organization, all past wickedness ignored. East Fourteenth Street is no longer the place for it. Al Smith affects the Biltmore when in town and George Olvany and Mayor Walker seek the bright lights of Broadway. The old order changes and Tony Pastor's, "Thiess's," and "Sharkey's Place" mean nothing to 1927. Fourteenth Street, with its Academy of Music and the little Spanish hotel around the corner in Irving Place, where O. Henry got his stories of Central American plotters, is as obsolete as puffed sleeves. Now Tammany Hall is to depart, and only ghosts of the old "Rialto" will remain for the solace of ancients.

"It will take time to prove that it is easier for the Tiger to change its stripes than for the leopard to change its spots," the Hartford *Courant* thinks, but at least "it should be easier to forget Boss Tweed away from his former throne room." The Hartford editor continues in this critical strain:

Of the reigning monarchs on Fourteenth Street, the most notorious was William M. Tweed, whose ring robbed the city of millions of dollars, and who died in prison. The efficiency of the Tweed régime is indicated by the fact that one year the

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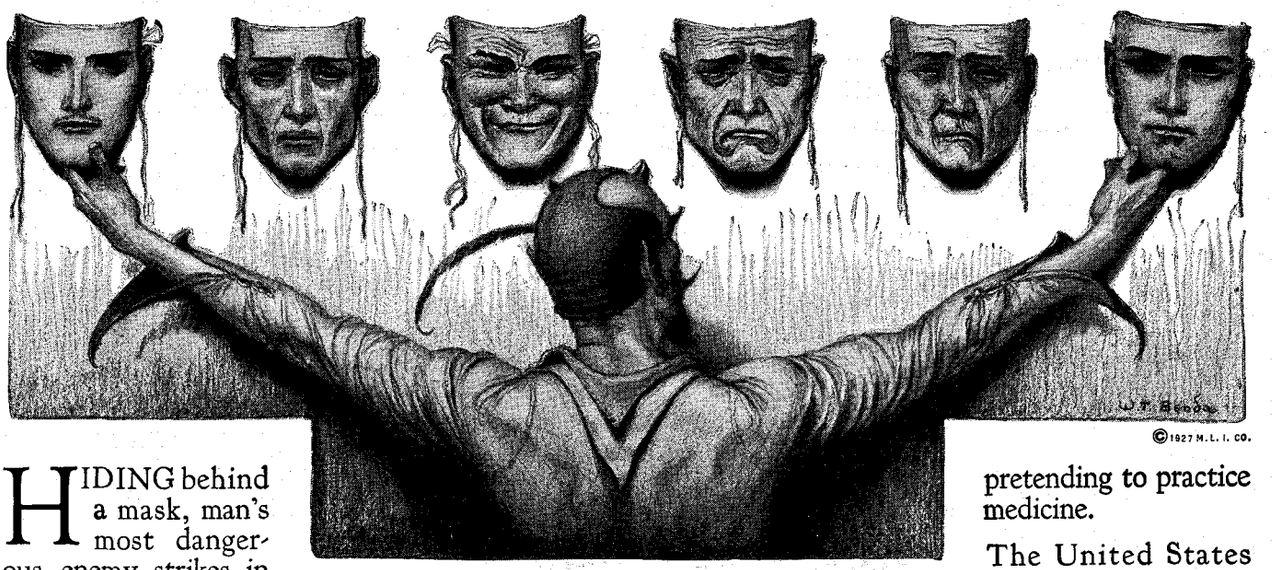

The Great Imitator

HIDING behind a mask, man's most dangerous enemy strikes in the dark and adds two out of every thirteen deaths to his score.

Just so long as men and women, and boys and girls approaching maturity, are not taught to recognize the cruelest of all foes to health and happiness—just so long will many lives be utterly wrecked, lives which could have been saved or made decently livable.

Strange as it may seem, tens of thousands of victims of this insidious disease (syphilis) are utterly unaware of the fact that they have it and that its malignant poison is steadily and surely robbing them of health and strength.

No other disease takes so many forms. As it progresses, it may mask as rheumatism, arthritis, physical exhaustion and nervous breakdown. It may appear to be a form of eye, heart, lung, throat or kidney trouble. There is practically no organic disease the symptoms of which it does not simulate. No wonder it is called "The Great Imitator".

It is the imperative duty of each man desirous of protecting his own health—and more especially the duty of every parent anxious to safeguard children—to know its direct and indirect results.

Syphilis is responsible for more misery of body and mind than any other disease. It destroys flesh and bone. Its ulcers leave terrible scars. It attacks heart, blood vessels, abdominal organs—and most tragic of all are its attacks upon brain and spinal cord, the great nerve centers, resulting commonly in blindness, deafness, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, paresis and insanity—a life-long tragedy.

Because of fear and ignorance, countless millions of victims have been wickedly imposed upon and hoodwinked by quacks, charlatans and worse—insidious blackmailers pretending to practice medicine.

The United States Government took a brave step forward during the Great War and told our soldiers and sailors the truth about this dread disease and what it would do if unchecked or improperly treated.

It can be cured by competent physicians if detected in time and if the patient faithfully follows the scientific treatment prescribed by his doctor. After the disease has been allowed to progress beyond the first stages, cures are less certain, but a great deal can often be done to help chronic sufferers.

Men and women should learn the truth and tell it in plain language to those dependent upon them for education and guidance. It is a helpful sign that the best educators deplore the old habit of secrecy and urge wide-spread knowledge and frank instruction.

It is estimated that more than 12,000,000 persons in the United States have or at some time have had syphilis.

From 5% to 40% of all the cases in the general hospitals of this country are found to be suffering—directly or indirectly—from this disease. The variance in the figures depends upon the character and location of the hospital.

According to Government statistics, the deaths of 200,000 Americans, each year, are directly caused by syphilis and associated diseases. But thousands of deaths charged to other causes are actually due to this disease.

Hospital and clinic records show that early infant mortality can be reduced one-half by pre-natal treatment of syphilitic infection.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free of charge, its booklet, "The Great Imitator". You are urged to send for it.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

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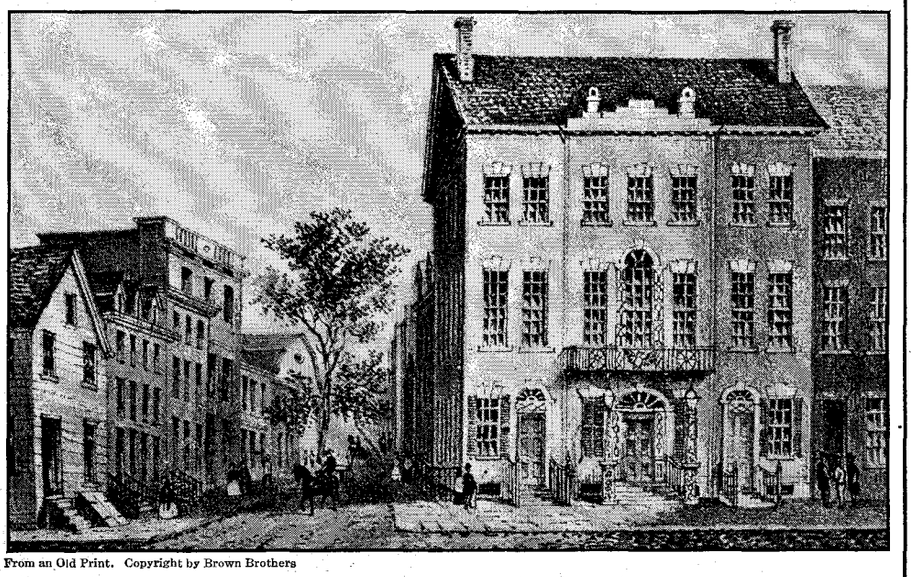
returns showed the vote of New York City to be 8 per cent. in excess of the voting population. Under Kelly, Croker, and Murphy, later leaders, the organization maintained its power, tho Murphy may be considered as a forerunner of the "new Tammany," much less crude in its methods, if no less effective. The present head, Judge Olvany, represents another step in the same direction. New York is no longer so essential to victory in a Presidential campaign as it once was, and the necessity of "selling" Tammany to the country has been realized on Fourteenth Street, where there has been evidence of an effort to make Tammany more attractive and, therefore, more salable.

That the sale of the Wigwam is "much more significant than the mere disposal of a building" is the opinion of Gustavus Myers in a long article in *The Christian Science Monitor*, Boston. Asserting that "it denotes another and well-defined change in the character of the Tammany Hall organization," he works up to this conclusion:



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TAMMANY HALL IN THE DAYS WHEN IT WAS LESS POWERFUL

This building at the corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets, later occupied by the New York *Sun*, was Tammany's headquarters from 1812 to 1868, when it moved into the present Wigwam.

The cumulative results of compulsory education produced both an intelligent population and a demand for higher political capacity. Then came the abolition of saloons, which always had been vicious centers of ward political influence and manipulation.

These and other changes in conditions, standards, and conduct were finally reflected in Tammany Hall. And so, with Murphy's passing in 1924, the district leaders chose an entirely new type of directing leader in the person of George W. Olvany. A university graduate and lawyer, Mr. Olvany had served as a judge in the Court of General Sessions.

He is not less of a practical politician than were his predecessors, but the kind of politics which he has announced as Tammany's aim is that of giving the good government insisted upon by the preponderance of voters. This policy, if persisted in, will prove as politically expedient as morally right. The new district leaders are also men of varying degrees of education, and in accord with Judge Olvany's views.

Against the old citadel in Fourteenth Street, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* recalls, the thunders of political reformers were directed for decades "with as much effect as thunders usually have," and then this Republican paper goes on to look on the brighter side of the picture—thus:

To it came the poor and the outcast for help when privation could no longer be borne, when bail bonds were needed, when the right word in the right place might save a man from jail. It is by methods such as these that political organizations the country over build up their power.

In recent years Tammany has clung to the old lodge, but has changed in many ways its methods. It wears a whiter collar now than it did when the East Side boys ruled New York with a powerful and open hand. It is beginning to feel ill at ease in the Bowery and more at home among the business men who have their headquarters up-town. Probably in its new location Tammany can never again boast a Tweed or a Croker. By lovers of the dramatic and the picturesque such figures will be missed. But by the citizens and taxpayers of New York they will seldom be regretted.

The Boston *Transcript*, however, is less willing to take the outward change of Tammany, typified in its new hall, as evidence of a corresponding improvement of inward spirit. Remarking that the Democratic party's experience of 1924 has proved that it will never again willingly put on "the tattered garment of New York," it offers this balanced estimate of Tammany's merits and faults:

As the result of that lesson, Tammany has consummated at least an outward change. It now appears before the country with its candidate for the Presidency, and the indications are that this candidate is rather more acceptable to the rank and file of the party, at least in the Northern States, than any other man who has been proposed for Democratic leadership.

All through its career, the Tammany organization, now effectively dominant in New York Democratic politics, has shown a practical capacity for governing the city of New York which is superior, in the long run, to any other influence in the city. Again and again it has been turned out of office as the result of its corruption and its easy compromise with vice, but as regularly it has come back to power, and it is now probably harder to displace than ever before. This latter condition may mean—since public sentiment is not vicious—that it has in a considerable measure reformed. Its present leader, Judge Olvany, does not bear any of the marks of the old-fashioned politician. Neither does its great political champion, Governor Smith. Yet the secret and cabalistic control is there just the same. Tammany represents the triumph of close organization and a clever, carefully balanced compromise with wrong.

A sentimental regard for the picturesque history of the old Wigwam seems to be the mainspring of most of the New York press comments on Tammany's contemplated change of base. The New York *Evening Post* drops into this reverie:

The old building does not seem to be dreaming of this lurid past as it sits there on Fourteenth Street, ugly and friendly, side by side with the Central Family Hotel and facing the Surprize Shooting Gallery. A dirty placard on the sidewalk announces that the ballroom's books are open for the season of 1927-28. Other announcements inform us that it is too late to attend the St. Clare Club, the Lipner Young Men or the Poet's Soirée, but that we can go to the party of the Schmilovitzer next Saturday for seventy-five cents. Inside, the great hall is empty and swept clean, except for a few patches of chewing-gum on the floor. It is the most dismally hideous ballroom in New York, but also the most historic. Down-stairs is a little room hung with portraits of Murphy, Croker, Honest John—all the great figures except Tweed. Here are ancient flags and a fine paneled safe with Indians painted on it, and hands holding symbolic rods. And here also are spittoons, some of them brass, others green with bunches of blue grapes.

We hate to think of the new building. It will probably be modern and architecturally impeccable, with silent elevators and bronze doors and steel filing cabinets and clean metallic halls. It will be without a trace of the aroma of last century's genial dishonesty; it will be representative of Tammany's whitewashed change of heart. Between the lily cups of the new building and the spittoons of Fourteenth Street there will be exactly the difference between the roughnecks of yesterday, who never stole less than a million dollars at a time, and the present generation of picayune, polite, and purified pikers.

One thing will, of course, be the same. A place will be found for the old tablet at the head of the stairs:

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

"Society of Tammany or Columbian Order. Founded A. D. 1789. 'Civil Liberty the Glory of Man.'"

The Tammany Society was already twenty years old in 1811, the New York *Sun* reminds us, when it moved into the little red brick building (still intact) at the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets, later occupied by *The Sun*. After staying there fifty-six years it shifted in 1868 to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, "hard by the old Academy of Music, Tony Pastor's, the one-time German Theater, and Tom Sharkey's saloon, and hardly a stone's-throw from a Bowery which was a Bowery." Then follows this lively sketch:

The sixty years in Fourteenth Street were sixty years of a strange compound of benevolence and piracy and statesmanship and picayune performance, and a curious mixture of strong men and minions; sixty years of solemn powwows by day and riotous balls by night; sixty years of scheming and intrigue and ruthless assertion of power, sweetened and tempered with many a good deed for the poor, and with an intense pride in and love for the city it ruled.

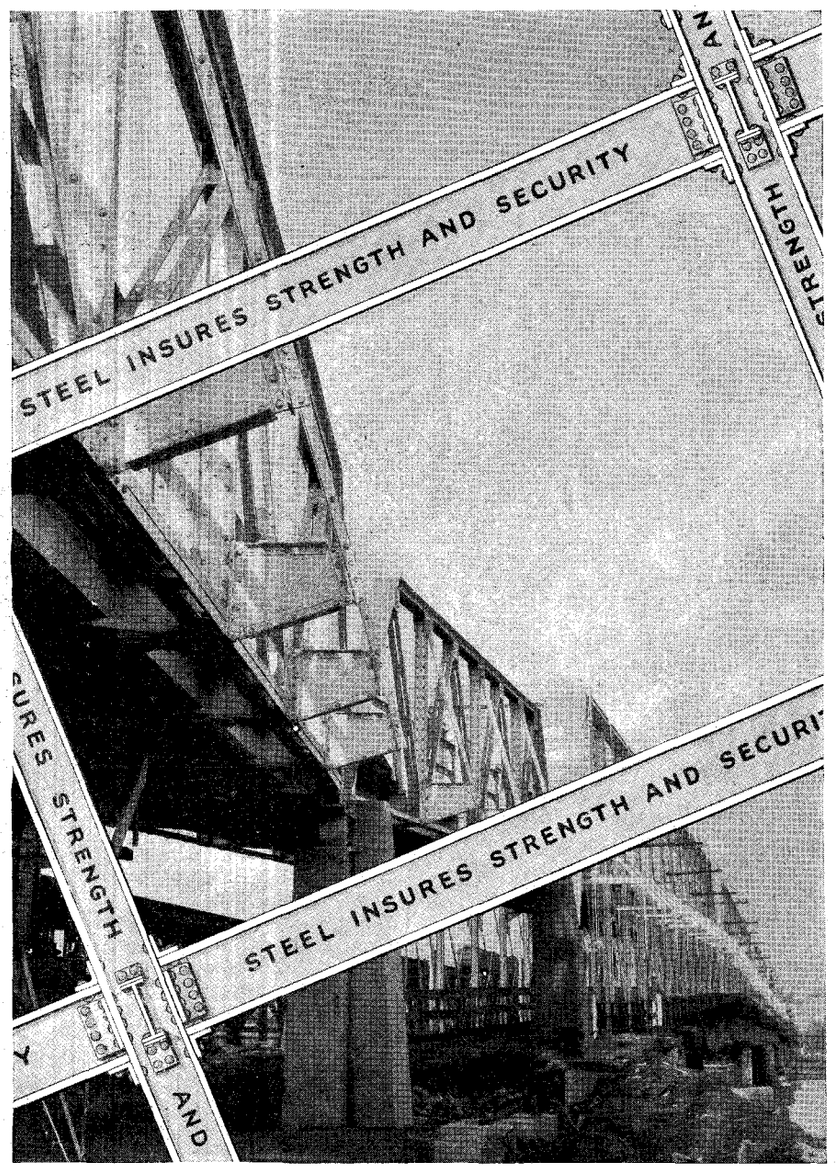
Tammany's first leader, *The Sun* recalls, was Aaron Burr, and in due time came "the robber baron, Bill Tweed, who stole millions with a great swagger and a curious affection for the city." Then followed the two "strong men," John Kelly and Dick Croker, and the narrative continues:

As a matter of fact, there has always been something about Tammany which makes one think of the race Tammany was named for. The organization has been as ruthless and as persistent as an Indian, as loyal to its friends and savage to its enemies; as extravagant and spendthrift in its days of prosperity, and as devoted to a rich show of gaudy colors and a great to-do of noise.

According to legend there lived a chief named Taimenend near what is now Playwicky, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. That was in 1683, or thereabout. The patriotic and benevolent society founded in 1789 took his name a few weeks after Washington was inaugurated as President. It organized along the line of Indian tribal customs, with thirteen sachems typifying the thirteen original States, and a grand sachem. It is interesting to know that the present Grand Sachem is not only the most venerable figure in Tammany, but one of the oldest men in the world pursuing an active career. This is John R. Voorhis, who will soon be ninety-eight years of age.

Tammany was the first organization to celebrate Washington's birthday. It celebrated in 1792 and 1892 the three hundredth and four hundredth anniversaries of the discovery of America. Since 1789 its Fourth of July "Long Talks" and "Short Talks" have been famous. Tammany played a fine part in the Civil War, Grand Sachem Kennedy taking out a regiment of Tammany men. There's a monument to it at Gettysburg. Tammany raised a regiment for the Spanish-American War, but McKinley didn't accept the offer. And everybody knows what Tammany men and the sons of Tammany men did in the World War.

Its charities and benefactions have



THIS IS TRUE PERMANENCE

In 1873, fifty-four years ago, a single-track steel bridge was built across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace. It did service as a railroad bridge until 1908 when, rails removed and flooring laid, it became a highway bridge. With time the flood of traffic grew until last year more than 275,000 vehicles crossed it—maximum daily traffic reached 4500 cars. Greater facilities became imperative.

Only with so flexible, so adaptable a structural material as steel could the most economical solution have been found. Another level—an upper deck—was built over the old roadway. The original structure was found easily, economically adaptable to the new plan. The Havre de Grace bridge has been *doubled* in capacity at a bare fraction of the cost of a new bridge! It is good for another half-century of use! What other structural material can offer the true permanence that comes with steel—adaptability that defeats obsolescence—enduring strength—certain economy?

Investigate steel before you build. Send for your complimentary copy of the fact-book, "STEEL NEVER FAILS."

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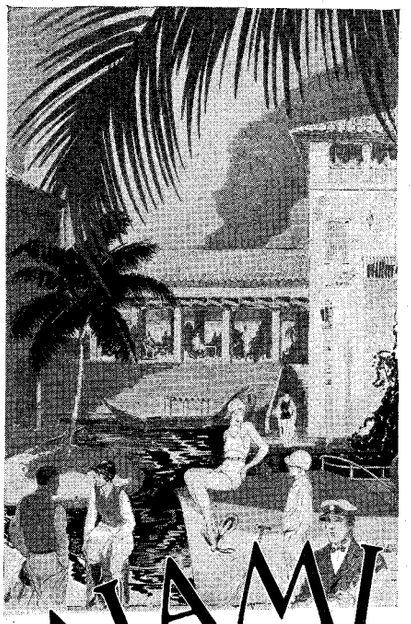

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IT'S so easy to reach Miami now—and so inexpensive to stay here, that more people than ever before recognize the wisdom of letting their bills for heavy clothes and winter fuel pay for a few months of healthful, happy, outdoor life *In The Sunny Tropics.*

Sixty-five dollars pays the fare, including Pullman, for the thirty-three hour trip from New York. Two-fifty more will bring you from Chicago almost as quickly—45 hours to be exact.

The world's finest and fastest coastwise steamships of the Clyde, Merchant & Miners and other lines, offer fast deluxe water transportation from eastern ports at reasonable fares.

HOTEL rates are from 15 to 40% lower. You'll find hundreds of comfortable rooms at $2 per day. Average single rates are from $3.50 to $7.50 per day, except for the most exclusive resort hotels. Spacious, comfortable apartments, overlooking River, Bay and Ocean, or in tropic inland settings, can be had at $50 to $150 per month by the season. Rate quotations are guaranteed by the City. Even the smartest restaurants, famous for their service and cuisine, can be patronized economically.

ALL OF THIS—despite the fact that the World's Greatest Winter Resort is in its greatest season—offering the winter visitor more than ever before. Improved golfing facilities—the greatest out-door sports program in the City's history—better motor roads—better traffic conditions—everything to make your visit enjoyable.

For hotel and apartment bookings, information and illustrated literature, communicate with one of the official Miami bureaus:

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City Commission *of* Miami

World's Greatest Winter Resort

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

always been open and extensive. The Johnstown flood, the San Francisco fire and earthquake, the Galveston flood, the Messina earthquake, the Kishineff massacre, the Dayton flood, and many other catastrophies have opened the purse of the organization. It has given fortunes to the poor of New York. It added richly to the Freedom for Cuba Fund. It paid off a $15,000 mortgage on the home of Charles Stewart Parnell. Its slogan has always been "To help a man help himself."

Croker, rich and tired, quit and gave way to little men, chaos, and, finally, Charles F. Murphy, who ruled the organization for nearly a quarter of a century and extended its power and influence from the city out over the State, and even to Washington. Murphy died with the regret on his lips that he couldn't have lived to back Governor Smith for the Presidency. Judge Olvany, the present leader, came, of course, from the bench.

The old Wigwam in Fourteenth Street, which is now to be abandoned, was a center of tremendous power for six decades. No political organization that ever existed had such a grip upon a city as Tammany has had upon New York. It is no exaggeration to say that the happiness and even the security of 6,000,000 people rested with certain men who sat in the dingy rooms of the dingy old building. Some great names are on the roster of the inside chiefs—Andrew Jackson, DeWitt Clinton, Samuel J. Tilden, William L. Marcy ("To the victors belong the spoils!"), Horatio Seymour, John A. Dix, Martin Van Buren, George B. McClellan, Wheeler H. Peckham, Abram S. Hewitt, and Alfred E. Smith.

Tammany was rough once, with a go-to-hell kind of swagger. It wore a cap over one eye and had a cigaret stuck in a corner of its mouth. It said "dese" and "doze" and "t'oid" and "goil" and so on, but not any more. Tammany is educated, these days, dresses like a banker, speaks like a college professor, and has no truck with evil—obvious evil. There are folk who say that the Tiger not only wouldn't but couldn't change his spots, but whether this is so or not, he is always an interesting old feline.

The plot to be occupied by the new Tammany Hall has 105 feet frontage on Union Square and 150 feet on Seventeenth Street, and is said to have cost $500,000. The Brooklyn *Eagle* tells us that if present plans are carried out a fine colonial hall architecturally beautiful and a credit to the city, will replace the dingy old brick structure, adding:

Politically speaking there would have been nothing illogical about going uptown. The center of Tammany's voting strength to-day is unquestionably nearer Forty-second Street than Fourteenth Street. Every big office building that has gone up has lessened the voting population in its election district. But sentimentally there were the strongest objections to such a course. The site picked is a block from Irving Place, where for a time, at least, Washington Irving lived. It is less than five blocks from the Samuel J. Tilden home on Gramercy Park. It fronts on the Square, which has so often held overflow gatherings from the old Tammany Hall.

Curiously the Westmoreland apartment-house, which is on this plot, has a tablet placed there in memory of William Lloyd Garrison, the great Abolitionist, who died there May 24, 1879. We are quite certain that tablet will be preserved and dignified. Of course, Abolitionists never held a mass meeting in the antebellum days in Tammany Hall, then on Frankfort Street. Most of them were total-abstinence fellows whom the barrel of porter would have offended. But now, in 1927, the negro vote in Harlem is important to the Wigwam leaders, and they have done fully as much as the Republicans of late years in recognizing the colored people in practical politics.

"WE LIVE IN THE SADDLE—THE SKY-IS OUR ROOF!"

SIXTY-TWO keen-eyed pioneers of the old cattle trails, averaging over seventy years apiece, and representing a total of 4,300 years of such adventure as Fenimore Cooper fictionized! Where but in Texas could you find such a group, and where, even in Texas, save at the annual meeting of the ex-Texas-Rangers' Association? Just back from the latest reunion of that unique society, Eugene Cunningham has been telling the New York *Herald Tribune* some of the yarns that were exchanged by old-time Rangers as they rode to the rendezvous at Menard. J. D. Jackson was one of his car mates, he says, so that he was provided with an excellent "liaison" between the West Texas of to-day and the West Texas of the Smoky Seventies. Their motor was speeding over the route on which Jackson had galloped as trail boss fifty years before, moving longhorn cattle toward the Big Bend. Now let Mr. Cunningham take up the tale:

"Ever run into Ben Thompson?" I asked Joe Jackson without preface. One needs no preface in mentioning to these old-timers such notorious gunmen as Ben Thompson of Austin, fearless as a bulldog, dangerous as a rabid wolf, wizard of the six-gun.

"Knew him when he and his younger brother, Billy, drove a water wagon in Austin," says Joe Jackson, squinting across the mists of forty-five years. "I arrested Billy, one time—in '82, that was.

"My ranger-company was guarding the construction camps of the Texas and Pacific Railway beyond Monahans. A fellow showed up at the cap'n's tent and said a crooked gambler had taken him for five or six hundred dollars on the old 'top and bottom' dice-gag. Betting he could tell, every roll of the dice, what would be the sum of the spots on tops and bottoms, you know.

"The cap'n told me to go down into the construction camp—it was a rough place, full of tinhorn gamblers and tent-saloons—and get this fellow's money back, then kick the gambler out of camp. So I went down, and when I saw the gambler, I had an idea.

"'Cap'n says you better give this fellow back his money,' I told the gambler.

"'Like hell I will!' he said. 'You Rangers may have the authority to arrest me, but you can't make me give back the money.'

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"'Better give it back to him, Mr. ——,' I told him, hesitating after the word 'mister.'

"He looked at me hard for a minute and finally asked what I started to call him. I told him I used to watch a couple of brothers driving a water-cart in Austin.

"'You think I'm Bill Thompson, don't you?' he demanded. 'Well, I'm not! But if you're going to raise so much trouble over this money—here! Take it! But I'm not Bill Thompson.'

"I took the money and I took it with my left hand. For I had more to say that might very well necessitate real fast work with a man's right hand. You see, Ben Thompson and his brother had got into a row in Ellsworth, Kansas, and there was a warrant out for Bill, for murder. . . .

"'Thanks for returning the money,' I said to Bill. 'But you'll have to go to the cap'n with me.' . . .

"So I took him to the cap'n's tent and reported what I knew. The cap'n shrugged. He said he had heard, vaguely, that there were papers out on Bill, but he didn't have them.

"'Go on and carry out the order I gave you!' he snapt at me. 'You've just executed half of it.'

"Well, it was funny. Mostly, a man feels downright indignant about being kicked out of a place, but Bill Thompson seemed to get a world of satisfaction about jumping down the trail ahead of a boot toe that morning."

The Texas Ranger, it has been said, can ride harder, fight longer, live rougher, and make less talk about it than anything else that walks on two feet. For nearly a hundred years now the Rangers have kept watch and ward upon an empire, Mr. Cunningham reminds us. At first their chief duty was to "educate" the Red Man, teaching Comanche, Kiowa, Apache et al. that the way of the transgressor is hard, especially in the bailiwick of a Texas Ranger. Then the scene changes—thus:

As the Indian menace vanished, as the roaring days of trail, herd, and railroad construction camp came on, as white men rode honestly or on devious errands where once the savage had raided, then the Ranger's duties altered. But perhaps they became even more dangerous than before. It is recorded that at one time the Rangers held a list of wanted desperadoes that totaled a thousand and more!

The Rangers have had two or three forms of organization, but the present force was established in 1874, when Governor Coke was roused to the need for a permanent frontier defense.

"The Frontier Battalion," it was aptly styled. It consisted of six companies, stationed about 125 miles apart, to police a frontier nearly 600 miles long. Without exception, fighting men of proved metal were chosen to command its companies, and these in turn picked fighting men for the rank and file. To John B. Jones, of Corsicana, a Confederate veteran, was given command of the battalion, with rank of major. And within six months virtually every company had had an Indian fight and some had had two or three.

"We live in the saddle and the sky is our roof," the old Ranger chanted.

One might say that Texas has had two State universities—the group of buildings at Austin and the Rangers. Young men of every walk in life came to serve a year, two years, a lifetime. But whether their term of service was long or short, they went back to civil life ready to take up chosen occupations with all the grim earnestness, the matter-of-fact efficiency, the modest fearlessness engendered by a service in which the work of any day might require the supreme sacrifice.

Wherever one turns in this Texas of ours, the ex-Ranger is found. He has sat in the Governor's chair; he controls the activities of great railroads and financial institutions; he is the prosperous farmer, the cowman, master of hundreds of thousands of acres, and he is poet and novelist as well.

If the first Rangers are almost gone, there still remain many in the prime of life who rode fiercely against marauding red man and white renegade where now prosperous cities send up their smoke-palls to a serene blue Texan sky. Over many a mahogany desk in luxurious offices one may see a Comanche bow and steel-tipped arrows, with perhaps the scalp of the weapon's owner. . . . And the quiet man at the desk, dictating to his secretary, took that scalp.

That tall, slight, gentle-faced figure, Mr. Cunningham goes on to tell us, is Cap'n Dan W. Roberts, who to-day looks his eighty-four years, but who fifty years ago was known from end to end of Texas as the Ranger who out-Indianed the Indians. The broad-shouldered man, Ben Gholson, is the survivor of a pair of brothers. He and Sam Gholson, we are reminded, were born in the Republic of Texas. They enlisted with the Rangers in 1858, and when Capt. J. M. Smith organized a company at Waco in 1860 they were in it. "Sul Ross was first lieutenant," says Mr. Cunningham, "being then just graduated from an Alabama university, and not yet thinking of the days when he would be a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, a governor of Texas, and a college president." We learn further that—

With other companies, Smith's went north against the Comanches, who fired the prairies before the Rangers. An urgent call came, while Smith's company was on Otter Creek, for the return home of Ben Gholson and Lieutenant Gault of the company. They were discharged on August 11, 1860, in the heart of a hostile Indian country fairly swarming with red men. This is Gholson's telling of the return journey:

"We traveled only at night, and the third night out, twenty miles from Red River, we saw lights kindling up ahead until we counted thirty-two. We saw a big herd of something ahead and, thinking the animals were buffalo, we rode carefully up and heard horses snort as they grazed. Then we decided that the horses belonged to the makers of the fires west of us. So we turned east.

"Twelve or fourteen miles farther, we camped at the foot of a tableland. It was near morning and our horses looked back, nervously. We shut down on the smother halters to silence them and, looking back, saw a band of Indians riding down off a bench about 400 yards to the northeast. We hugged the hillside and watched bunch after bunch of Indians, driving horse bands, traveling southeast. We could hear the rattle of wigwam poles, the Indians talking among themselves and the snap of their quirts hitting the pack animals.

"Finally they were past and we went on. Moccasin tracks were everywhere, and on

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In the ranks of the battling armies disease has hitherto been as a rule a far more potent enemy than the bullets of the foe. In the Spanish-American war, for every man shot in battle more than *thirteen* died of disease. In the Mexican war six died of disease to one from wounds. In the Crimean war France lost ten men by sickness for every one killed. In our own Civil War two died from disease for each one shot. During the Franco-Prussian war twelve Germans died of sickness to every one killed in battle. But modern hygiene was so far advanced at the time of the Russo-Japanese war that the world was startled by the fact that for the first time in the history of armies there was only one death from disease for every two men who died fighting. In the recent great war sanitation worked on a super-scale and modern hygienic methods kept down the excessive death-rate. In the great battle of Civil, Social, Professional, and Business life, in which the mortality is greater than that of any war, you should fortify yourself against illness and inefficiency.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the south bank of the Little Wichita we found where a fire had been built, but had gone out almost immediately, indicating that it had not been used. And near by was a dirty hickory shirt, of the kind commonly worn along the frontier. It had huge holes in it and it was caked with blood. We failed to find the dead man. We got back to Waco without further incident."

These quiet old pioneers, we are told, refuse to get excited over the proposition to build a monument to their deeds, commemorating the day when the foundations of a State were laid and cemented with human blood. "Let posterity build a monument, if posterity cares to," is their indifferent comment. Reminiscence, renewal of old acquaintances—these interest the old-timers. In vain the president, Major Green, pounds the gavel to hold their attention. They are soon off on the far horizon of memory again, recalling some episode of the days that are gone. The *Herald Tribune* writer continues:

Capt. John R. Hughes, a Ranger captain longer than any the service has ever known, securing promotion in 1893, when his commander was killed by Mexican outlaws, sits beside Kiowa Jones, who enlisted in Bill McDonald's company in '98 and worked along the Mexican border until 1918. With them are two others who represent the modern era of the Rangers—Cardwell and Sod Durse, yarning of their time in the Service from 1914 to date. Durse is speaking of an old-timer of Del Rio.

"He comes ridin' into town with his gun on, you see. An' they pinch him an' fine him $10. Man, you ought've heard Pat roar!

"'I've been packin' a .45 forty-five years!' he tells 'em, but that don't make a bit o' difference to the judge that hands him the fine.

"Next time he comes to town a fella yells: 'Hey, Pat! Yo' lariat's draggin'!'

"'Shore it's draggin'!' Pat yells back. 'It's draggin' my ol' hawglaig. Mebbe the's a lawr ag'inst packin' a plowhandle in this yere civilized village nowadays, but I've read that lawr plumb hawkeyed an' she don't make no remarks whatever about draggin' one!'

"An' off he goes, with the ol' .45 a-whackin' the dust behind his pony!"

The slow talk goes on—as it is going on everywhere about the grounds. The older men are telling of Indian fights. Hughes speaks in his precise, smooth voice of the fight he and Thalis Cook and a couple of other Rangers had in the Glass Mountains with Burk Humphreys and the Friar Brothers. Cook armed with a .45-70 Winchester, borrowed from Cap'n Jim Gillet, killed both the brothers. Burk Humphreys, escaping under a hail of bullets, was later captured and "sent up."

But even if these veterans of the real frontier are not remembered by their State, still will they have a memorial.

For every line of fence lying threadlike toward the far Western horizon; every chimney of farm and ranch house, crowned by lazy smoke—all these make a monument to the men who rode over ahead of the settler and homebuilder.

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SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION ▾ CONTINUED

WEAVING CLOTH FROM THREADS OF ROCK

ASBESTOS, THE STRANGEST MATERIAL in nature, is the only mineral, the only rock, that can be woven into fire-proof garments and molded into instruments impervious to flame. In *Popular Science Monthly* (New York), Orville H. Kneen tells of its manifold uses. With asbestos armor and tools, he says, men can fight the fiercest fires known. That is why, when oil-wells have flamed, asbestos clothes and shoes have been rushed by air mail as far as the Wyoming fields. That is why even the messenger dogs of forest rangers in California are clad in asbestos coats to defy the timber flames. He goes on:

"Some have thought the three who survived Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace were clad in asbestos. Ancient writers tell of a 'stone which is carded and woven to form handkerchiefs' for emperors, the fabrics 'cleansed by casting them into the fire.' Corpses of royal Romans were sometimes wrapt in asbestos that their ashes might be preserved after cremation.

"An ancient Greek writer tells of a lamp of gold for the statue of Athena with a wick of unburnable 'karpasian flax.' The Greek word asbestos means unextinguishable. Eskimos, finding asbestos in Labrador, have long used it for lamp-wicks.

"Marco Polo's countrymen only laughed when he brought tales, in 1295 A. D., of Tatars who had clothes made from the skin or hair of a mythical salamander, which lived only in fire. Polo learned that the material was really 'earth-flax,' mined in the Ural Mountains as it is to-day, dried, powdered and woven. Magicians, he said, cleansed it in fire. Four centuries before, the Emperor Charlemagne performed the same 'miracle' for his guests with his table-cloth.

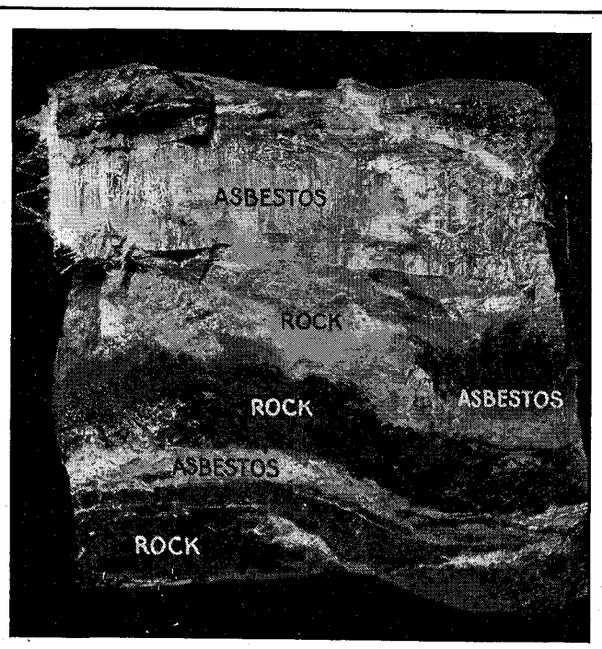
"The mystical material, 'fibrous and crystalline, elastic and brittle, heavy as rock in its crude state, yet as light as thistle-down when treated mechanically,' has withstood the heat and enormous pressure of volcanic fires and earth adjustment, apparently without alteration. Changes in temperature can not make it expand or contract. Since the earth was in its infancy, these veins of silky fibers have seemingly survived when the hardest rock has worn or melted away.

"Such everlasting qualities lend color to a story from the Canadian woods, not far from where most of the world's commercial asbestos is mined. An Englishman who had worked in an asbestos factory in England came to work in the woods. One evening the French Canadians saw him cast his socks into the hot stove and a few moments later draw them out and put them on again. They promptly decided him to be either the devil himself, or a devilish assistant, and refused to stay on the job unless he should be instantly dismissed.

"'You are,' a well-known asbestos man told me, 'almost surrounded with asbestos. Modern comfort and convenience would be inconceivable without this mineral curiosity. Of course, iron-holders, mats and stands, gas-burners and gas-logs, are commonly known, but not many are aware that asbestos-composition floors also are being laid, unburnable and ever-wearing.

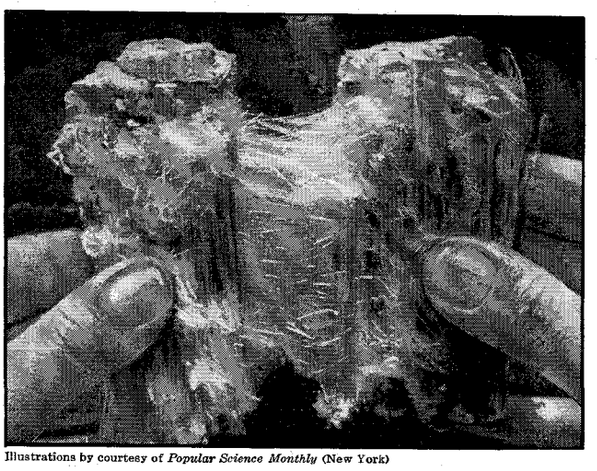
"'Your stoves and ovens are so efficient because of the same heat-wave resistant. If you started to uncover all the asbestos in your home you would have to take apart the electric wires, all your electric appliances, phonograph records, radio parts, even your telephone mouthpiece. Few common materials are fire- or even heat-proof. Only asbestos stands between us and the fire demon.

"'Heat pipes in modern houses are covered with asbestos mixed with magnesia, or a similar substance, saving as much as 180 pounds of coal per square foot of boiler surface. Because the majority of homes are still trying to "heat all outdoors," however, $300,000,000 worth of coal is still being wasted.'"



A LUMP BLASTED FROM AN ASBESTOS MINE

The alternating layers of material are marked for identification.



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly* (New York)

SOMETIMES CALLED "MINERAL COTTON"

Otherwise "mineral flax." In its undisturbed state, asbestos is rock; pulled apart, it reveals itself as a mass of fibers.

In power plants, Mr. Kneen goes on to quote, every hot piston stem, steam joint, pipe, strap and valve has its asbestos packing and gaskets. We could not begin to retain and handle these enormous but efficient forces without asbestos and graphite. Even electric switchboards, insulators and panels are molded from it, while tiny fibers are made into lamp filaments. You can live in a completely fire-proof home, if you desire, made of asbestos lumber and roofed with asbestos shingles or tiles. Not long ago a whole train-load of fire-proof houses were shipped to a firm in St. Louis, for its employees. You can buy asbestos tapestries, rugs, table-covers, and even rope-ladders. He goes on:

"'Chief of asbestos parts in motor-cars are the brake linings, for which we have to thank C. W. Raymond. Back in 1905, while Ford was still experimenting, Raymond tried mohair, leather, and other materials, none of which would stand up under the high heat and pressure of a friction brake. Asbestos with woven brass wire solved the problem, and Raymond patented the brake lining, 75,000,000 feet of which stops 20,000,000 cars to-day.

"'Our safe steel railroad coaches were once thought impracticable, because of the difficulty of insulating against cold and rumbling. Now cattle hair between layers of asbestos keeps

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THE Fordson is delivering its power through a wide variety of industrial tools. Shovels, loaders, backfillers, graders, belt jobs, hoists, sweepers, mowers and cranes are being efficiently and economically powered with the Fordson.

Principal among these are four types of movement that are most common to industrial practices . . . traction, lifting and carrying, belt or shaft transmission, and line-pull.

Does your work include road or interplant haulage? The Fordson will handle your traction at surprisingly small cost.

Do you load heavy units into railroad cars or trailers? The Fordson, equipped with a small, husky crane, will not only load your trailers, but haul them away.

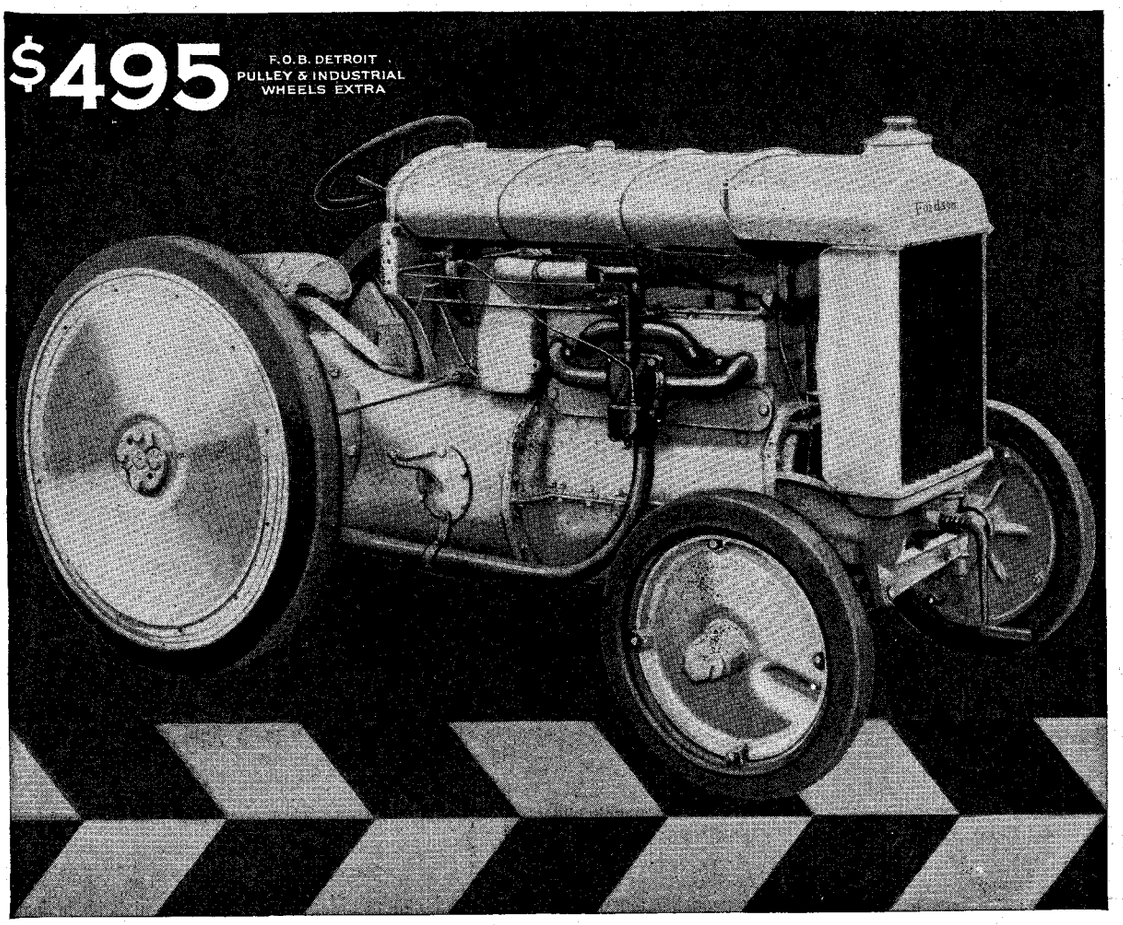
Have you a belt-power job? The Fordson will deliver its power through a belt pulley hour in and hour out . . . year after year . . . with the determination and economy that has always characterized Ford automotive products. On temporary belt-power jobs, the Fordson will pull the whole outfit from job to job.

Do you require a line-pull? The Fordson is loading logs in the woods, stretching wires and running mine cars and construction lifts by means of a simple and inexpensive hoist.

Nor does the equipment for any one of these jobs interfere with the doing of any other. In a few exceptional cases, the Fordson is rigged to do them all!

The reasons for the more than 700,000 Fordsons in service are simple. Low in first cost, low in maintenance cost and served intelligently at practically every crossroads of the nation, the Fordson is easily adaptable to every industrial power need.

Your local Ford dealer will tell you about the Fordson Industrial Power Unit.



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The cheapest labor and the cheapest tools . . . from the standpoint of wages *paid* and tools *bought* . . . are the most costly.

The lifting hands of men . . . the pinch-bar, the hand rope and wooden rollers . . . the rhythmical but inefficient "Yo! . . . Heave! . . . Yo!" of gang labor are left over from a day when competition had not yet forced production to its present heights.

One of America's most prominent industrialists has said that the only wages he couldn't afford to pay were the lowest he paid . . . that the only man who could not *earn* what he was paid was the man who worked with unskilled hands.

Any man is able to *control* more power than he is able to *deliver*.

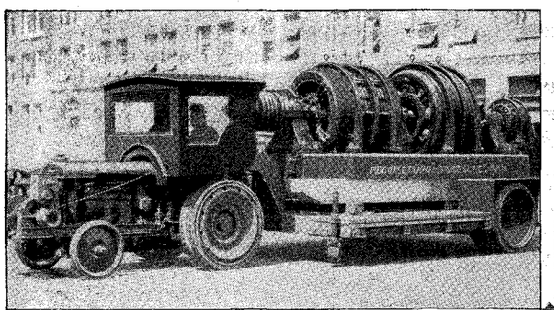
The simplest mechanical contrivance in the form of a pulley doubles his ability. The simplest engine renders his own strength of little use and puts a premium on his services as operator of that engine.

He is paid more . . . and is worth more . . . as the operator of the engine than he ever could have been as a hand laborer.

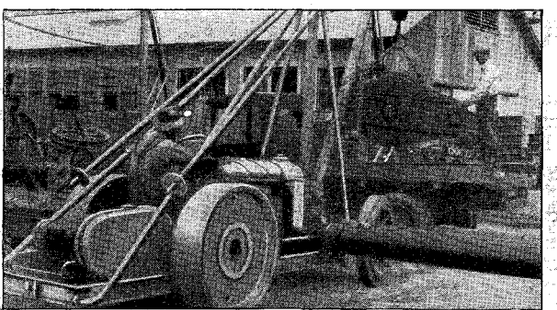
Give this same man a Fordson and, though his wages need be no higher than those he received as the operator of any simple machine, he will easily control *twenty* flexible horse-power.

This accounts for the fact that more than 700,000 Fordsons are doing work that was formerly done by hand or animal power.

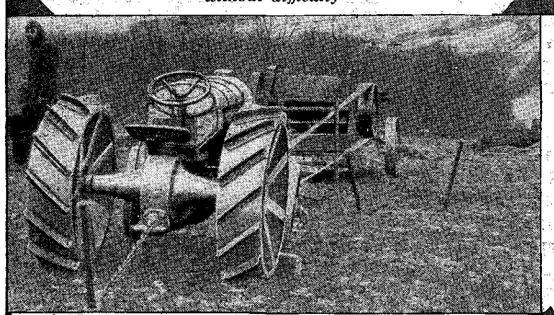
FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



42,000 pounds! . . . yet the Fordson takes it along without difficulty



3½ tons! Too big a load . . . but this Fordson does it regularly



A 17,000-pound line-pull! The wire can't be allowed to touch the ground

Running a complete rock crusher and elevator by belt-power

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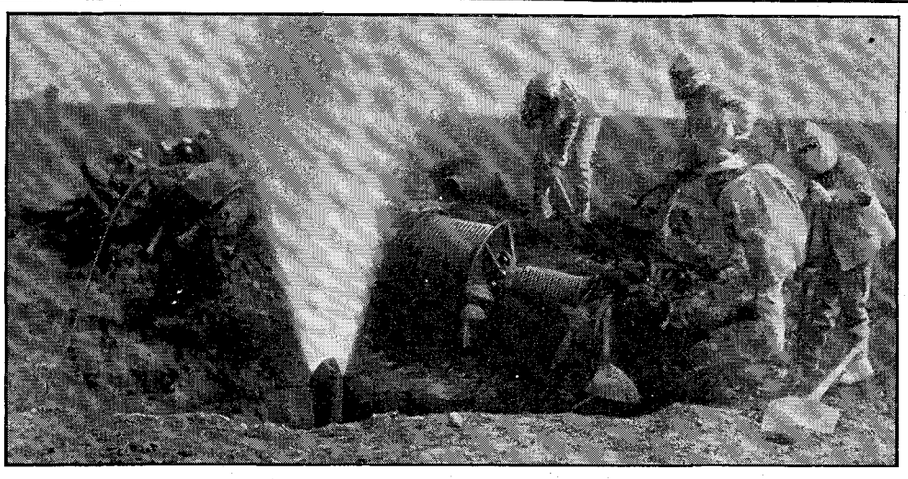
them at vaporless temperatures. Ships' bulkheads are made fireproof with asbestos boards.

"'Asbestos is just beginning to take to the air, around the motors and as insulation. But tank covers would save accidental fires, and asbestos mail-bags would save letters as readily as the asbestos suit used to save the 'human comet' of bygone country fairs. He had gasoline poured over him and lighted, and then plunged in a blaze of glory into the tank beneath.'

"Altho Benjamin Franklin had an asbestos purse, doubtless to keep his money from 'burning a hole in his pocket,' it was 1868 before asbestos began to be used here, for roofing felt and in cement. Years before, the French had made it into firemen's suits, to Napoleon's delight. The Italian Albonico tried to make government notes of asbestos paper. In the '70's H. W. Johns and an English firm began to make really useful articles from the fibers, and its vital part in the growth of industry was soon realized. The tremendous expansion of mining of asbestos, especially of the 'chrysotile' of Quebec, is one of the romances of the age.



FIGHTING A FLAMING OIL-WELL IN ASBESTOS ARMOR

Without such protection, these men could not brave the intense heat, as they are doing, to extinguish the fire with a charge of dynamite at the base of the flame.

"In 1876 Italian miners began to toil up to the Alpine mines. They brought the asbestos swiftly down in toboggans. But the Italian product was too scarce and expensive. In 1878 the immense Quebec deposits were opened. The fibers were shorter, but some were long enough to be woven, and they were much stronger than the Italian.

"'In places,' says James G. Ross, mining engineer of Canada, 'almost the whole rock is fibrous. While the fiber appears to be solid rock, it may be pulled apart in fine shreds which resemble silk.'

"Last year almost 230,000 tons crossed the American line, worth over $8,000,000.

"A keen Canadian first saw how to make shingles, cements and compositions of the very short fibers that had been regarded as waste. To-day, mixed with lime and other substances, it makes hundreds of articles.

"The field is still wide open for the prospector, for this country supplies scarcely one per cent. of its needs. All plants which handle splashing molten materials and white-hot flames have constant need for asbestos clothes, gloves and tools. Chemical plants and laboratories must have it for filters, retorts and tanks, for it is impervious to most acids, lubricants and alkalis. Sulfuric acid vats are calked with it. 'Fibrous enamel' makes a heat-resistant film for steel and wood. Thousands of castings have been made from permanent molds of asbestos composition.

"Long ago the theater adopted asbestos for curtains. About one thousand are now made each year."

STRONG BUILDINGS TO CHEAT TORNADOES—The architect who would design buildings to withstand the destructive effects of tornadoes should consult the Inspection Department of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Boston, we are told by Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington). This concern, he says, has made a careful study of damage to factories and other large buildings in recent tornadoes, including the Missouri-Illinois-Indiana storm of March, 1925, and this year's disaster in St. Louis. Some of the published conclusions are as follows:

"Main parts of reinforced concrete structures are little damaged.

"Skeleton steel-frame buildings with walls mostly of glass withstand tornadoes well.

"Brick walls should be thick, well bonded and built with Portland cement mortar.

"Reinforced concrete roofs resist better than other types and add to the resistance of brick walls. Flat roofs are much better than steeply pitched ones and stiffen the walls to better advantage.

"Anchorage of roofs is important.

"Parapets are advantageous. Overhanging cornices are a menace. Pilasters stiffen walls.

"Stucco or diagonal sheathing is of assistance to light wooden-frame buildings.

"Concrete block, or unreinforced concrete, unless very massive, is no better than brick."

OUR NEW INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION

IS INDUSTRY A MENACE TO CIVILIZATION? asks Lucien Romier in the title of an article contributed to *Le Capital* (Paris). To which he answers in effect: To our old civilization, yes; for it is taking part in a revolution which is changing that civilization to a new one. The new civilization should recognize industry as its leader. This commanding part industry has not yet learned to assume, and the result is confusion. When the revolution is complete, when all the arts of beauty and humanity have joined in it, the accusation that industry is ugly and destructive will no longer be heard. Before this result is attained, however, industry must look to quality, not alone to quantity or cheapness. Mr. Romier admits that here is a task for the highest intelligence; but he looks to the human race to perform it. He writes:

"Two economists of great talent, Edouard Julia and Emile Mireaux, suggested, some days ago, an inquiry regarding the possibility that the world is suffering from a kind of 'super-industrialization,' and that the continued development of industry will end by placing in peril not only the material bases of our civilization, but also its moral sources.

"This is really the fundamental problem of our age: what will be the use of defending or announcing certain principles or formulas of the individual or collective life if the force of rhythms locked up in universal activity must inevitably in fifty, a hundred, or two hundred years, lead us back to anarchy, to barbarism, to poverty?

"We can be fully optimistic, so long as we are to retain our intelligence. Charles Maurras, a quarter-century ago, with a penetration worthy of the historic sense of our epoch, indicated that what would decide the fate of our civilization would be the future of the intellect. Since then, sagacious observers in all the camps have repeated the same warning. There are no imaginable difficulties that can not be solved by the reasoning powers. This presupposes intelligence, observation, and freedom of thought.

"Doubtless the world is suffering in some respects from an excess of industrial production. The general increase of tariff duties proves that every State has a surplus against which its neighbors are protecting themselves. There also is the equally general tendency of the industries to combine or to make agreements, having as their object not so much to gain world-wide power as to weaken the force of a competition that has become insupportable. No great nation to-day is exerting fully its whole industrial strength.

"A serious, irremediable evil? No. The wide-spread crisis of overproduction now seen everywhere, in Europe and America

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alike, arises from ignorance of a psychological law of material progress.

"This law states that consumption, for a single type of object or merchandise that is not absolutely necessary, quickly reaches saturation. The producer can not sustain his sales indefinitely except by offering continually to the buyer a better or a cheaper product. Progress in quantity is thus inseparable from progress in relative quality, that is, from the attractiveness of novelty or cheapness.

"Industry, to continue prosperous, should not limit itself to a response to existing needs, but should arouse new ones.

"For the past decade, following the exceptional amount of demands created by the war itself and by its devastations, following the establishment of new nations which endeavored to imitate the production of their predecessors rather than to perfect it, following also the universal adoption of protection, which favored the increase of employment, the world's industry has increased beyond measure its equipment for quantity production, without taking care, in the same degree, to renew types and improve qualities.

"Industry, striving to extend the consumption of current articles and to reach wider strata of consumers, has emphasized manufacture in quantity rather than invention. The slowing up of the industrial imagination appears when we compare what science and industry accomplished together in the latter half of the nineteenth century in the improvement of man's living conditions with what they have done in the past twenty-five years. On the one hand, all the great inventions or practical innovations which have determined the forms of life or labor for each of us—railroads, electricity, the telegraph, the telephone, automobiles. On the other, we have inventions of less direct interest for the masses or those that have made scarcely any change in the elements of current life—wireless telegraphy and aviation. Just one interesting novelty that is truly popular—the moving-picture, which, owing to this fact alone, has become an increasingly prosperous industry.

"There is thus no 'superindustrialization.' There is risk of saturation for certain products or articles whose types have not been brought up to date for a long time, the slowing up of progress in invention and in quality has rendered precarious all progress in quantity.

"From the human point of view, the problem of 'superindustrialization' would also appear to be determined by the relations of quantity and quality. Industry has not interfered with the numerical development of humanity. On the contrary. In a century the population of the world has doubled, that of Europe trebled, that of North America multiplied by twenty, thirty, or forty. All this new population has literally been engendered by the new possibilities of industry and profit, corresponding to new production and new needs, we can not doubt that the number of men would keep on increasing if there were an equal increase of the number of products or needs.

"Where the danger to civilization comes in, is not in the absorption by industry of a larger and larger number of human beings; it is in the deterioration of the human quality—physical, moral, and intellectual.

"Should we attribute this to the progress of industry itself? No. It is due to a certain ignorance of the conditions under which human dignity and quality are safeguarded.

"Too often industry has been regarded as destined simply to produce more and more goods by employing more and more laborers. The workman would thus be only an economic means, narrowly specialized like the gears of a machine, whose only reason for existence was the factory. The factory and the workman as such would remain artificially detached from social and human necessities, so that industry would absorb more and more of human energy, which it would return to society in the form of manufactured articles, but not in any human equivalent. The social and human side of the individual would thus be fated to deteriorate, while the quantity of goods and the number of individuals would augment.

"For some years, industry has been beginning to suspect that it is a component part of social arrangements, and that, whether it will or no, it determines them. When it has come to realize this completely, it will pay some attention to taking care of its sources of operation and to protecting the value of the social body. Then civilization will no longer be in danger from the deterioration of the man himself.

"The same is true for the exterior forms of civilization. Why does industry interfere with the harmony of landscapes and cities, with the beauty and order of the collective life? Because it has acted like a sudden parasitic invasion, taking hasty possession, forced to produce all sorts of things at the least cost, in order to realize the greatest profit in the shortest time. It has made ugly and degraded what came before it; it has not cared to establish a new kind of harmony.

"Now as a greater and greater number of individuals is associated in the work of industry, and in its defendant activities, it is clear that man passes more of his time in the factory, the shop, or the office than he once did. The true center of life in the modern world is the factory and business center. When architecture, decoration, and the various arts that work together for city-building have joined hands with industry as is required by the new conditions of existence, there will be no more conflict between beauty and labor.

"In fine, industry is in course of passing from the rôle of auxiliary to that of leader in civilization. It is a difficult passage, supposing a reciprocal adaptation. This is possible only by a great intellectual effort. All the more is it necessary that a disinterested and guiding intelligence should preserve its value; which is to say—its liberty."

A SELF-TUNING RADIO-SET

THE RADIO LISTENER WHO "FISHES" for long-distance stations may agree with the cartoonist that somebody is always taking the joy out of life when he learns that a radio receiving set has been invented that does its own tuning, says a contributor to the Radio Section of the New York *Sun*. In other words, a completely automatic radio receiver has been built, and it operates day and night without the necessity of an attendant. We read:

"This automatic recorder, designed by E. B. Judson of the Bureau of Standards, is an instrument for making continuous records of transmitting stations and atmospheric disturbances. The wave-lengths are changed by means of a clock, controlling relays. The tube filaments are also switched on and off by means of relays controlled by the clock. Signals can be recorded for five-minute intervals during any part of the hour.

"Records are made with record paper on a drum rotating once in twenty-four hours. A dot is made on the paper for any deflection of the galvanometer once every half-minute.

"This unique radio receiving station was designed primarily for intercepting signals from European transmitting stations, operating on long wave-lengths. It not only automatically tunes out one station and tunes in another but it takes an automatic record. For example, it takes the 'finger-prints' of static and makes impressions indicative of the relative strength of signals from different stations. These records are imprinted on white paper, wound around a cylinder, the automatic recorder making one complete revolution in twenty-four hours.

"The equipment is intended to operate day and night, thus affording a continuous record of static and radio-signal intensities. Readings on the automatic record sheet may be taken every five minutes during the hour, or the finger-prints of static and the scrolls representing signal strength may be interpreted by an observer when convenience permits. In the meantime the outfit may switch from receiving signals from a transmitting station in New Brunswick, New Jersey, to picking up signals from a station in Bordeaux, France. Records of at least twelve long-wave, long-distance stations may be obtained on this self-recording mechanism."

The equipment for operating this automatic receiving station is elaborate, we are told, being scattered over three laboratory tables. There are three principal parts—a series of clock-controlled relays, a resistance-coupled amplifier, and the recording mechanism proper. The clock-actuated mechanism is an auxiliary device in accomplishing the feat of tuning out one station and tuning in another. The writer proceeds:

"Contained in the recording mechanism proper is a galvanometer—an instrument for measuring electric current. The needle on this galvanometer drops downward once every thirty seconds, and in doing so it strikes an ink-saturated thread. This latter on coming in contact with the record sheet wound on a cylinder, makes a characteristic scroll—'dips' or 'rises' in the study of static or signal strength. There is a series of relays, and these function in the wonder-working performance of figuratively twirling the dials in tuning in signals from several different transmitting stations, some of them located more than 3,000 miles distant.

"In this same laboratory, at the Bureau of Standards, is an automatically operated loop antenna—that is, it is revolved around its axis, without the presence of an operator. Meanwhile the direction of atmospheric disturbances is noted for interpretation by an observer. This huge loop antenna consists of a wooden frame, five feet square and containing sixty turns of cotton-covered wire. It is revolved by means of an electric motor. Altho the latter makes 1,800 revolutions per minute, by

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

means of a train of reduction gears, its speed has been slowed down to that of turning the loop around the circle of 360 degrees once in twenty minutes. This automatically operated loop was also designed by Mr. Judson for studying the directional characteristics of atmospheric disturbances."

THE NOURISHMENT OF GENIUS

THAT creative work demands food in large quantities, and that musical composers in particular have a great craving for it, was asserted by Dr. H. W. Davies at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Taking this dictum as his text, a British composer, Sir Landon Ronald, takes occasion to differ with it. Writing in the Continental edition of the London *Daily Mail*, Sir Landon says:

It seems to be the function of modern science to destroy many of our cherished beliefs. That picturesque fiction—genius starving in a garret—has been dealt a blow in the stomach from which it will have difficulty in recovering.

Science would have us believe that the work produced by ill-nourished genius in its dim garret would be infinitely better for a well-filled stomach.

"What is my opinion? Do I believe there is any relation between good eating and good composition? Frankly, I say "No."

Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Schumann, Wagner—were they unduly addicted to the pleasures of the table? Richard Strauss and Sir Edward Elgar—do they crave for food in those intense moments when they are wooing inspiration?

"So far as my reading and memory serve me, the first five were men of normal, healthy appetites; while my acquaintance with Strauss and Elgar has always revealed them as moderate eaters.

And if I include myself in this examination, do not suspect me of immodesty. Put me down equally with Strauss and Elgar as a moderate eater.

I consider the incidental music which I wrote for Robert Hichens's play, "The Garden of Allah," to be the best I have ever composed; it was written during rehearsals at Drury Lane Theater, when all one had for lunch was a sandwich or two. And frequently no lunch at all! So much for food and inspiration in my own case.

An eminent musician who had dined with Brahms assured me that his chief recollection of the occasion was Brahms eating a whole tin of sardines and afterward scooping out the remaining oil with a spoon and swallowing it. Imagine sardines as a prelude to the immortal symphonies!

Among artists, even among those who can afford it, heavy eating is rare. An inherent revulsion from grossness induces them instinctively to abhor gluttony in any shape or form. Looking round at the great actors, authors, painters, sculptors, and composers whom I have met, I recall no instance of an abnormal appetite. If there is anything noticeable about their dietary habits, it is that they don't eat as much as the average sportsman or athlete.

Could you possibly imagine Bach pausing half-way through his Mass to inquire if dinner were ready, as otherwise he could not go on? Did Coleridge interrupt his work on "The Ancient Mariner" to ask if the muffin man had called and left a plentiful supply for tea? And if they were careless about food, thereby contradicting the affirmations of our modern science, do you think the product of their brain suffered in consequence?

I, for one, shall never believe that it did. "Down in the Forest" has been said by kindly critics to be one of my most popular songs. It may be of interest to disclose that this was written in half an hour shortly after a lunch, the dishes of which were thought out and prepared with particular care, to help me to capture the mood I sought.

Here is my suggestion for a luncheon which I have found useful for stimulating perhaps a sluggish imagination:

Smoked Salmon
or
Grapefruit
Salmon Trout
Cold Grouse
or
Suprême de Volaille
and
salad

With that I would take white wine or, at dinner, champagne, a black coffee to follow. I carefully avoid cocktails. I never touch them. But in my opinion no dinner would be complete if with the coffee t ere were not a cigar, made of the best Havana leaf—and cigars smoke better the larger they are, just as champagne tastes better out of a magnum than out of a half-bottle.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER AGAIN

SYNTHETIC rubber, already producible in the laboratory by more than one method, but hitherto kept from the world's markets by inferiority of quality or excessive cost, is now again reported to be on the point of becoming an article of commerce. Dr. A. von Weinberg, a German privy councilor and a director of the Dye Syndicate, stated recently at a meeting of the German Chemical Manufacturers' Association at Frankfort-on-the-Main, that it will soon be manufactured in Germany and enter the world's markets in competition with the natural product. It was announced that a new catalyzer had been found, simplifying the union of the elements of rubber in coal tar. Says the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a dispatch:

Dr. Weinberg strest the part synthetic production is playing in the present chemical industry, especially in the fields of artificial silks, leather, horn, shellac, wood alcohol, oils, and glycerin.

While before the war Germany's chemical industry never combined with foreign interests and preferred to maintain monopolies in many branches, new trade developments are along vastly different lines, as evidenced by the various mergers with English, French, and American firms.

The Minister of Trade, Herr Curtius, pointed out that the organization of the German chemical manufacturers must be credited to America, since visiting producers at the Philadelphia Exposition in

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1876 got the idea of organizing, and two years later formed the present association.

Another dispatch, by the Associated Press, from Frankfort, announces that the German dye syndicate has sufficiently progressed with experimentation in producing synthetic rubber to apply for world patents, and that synthetic rubber will soon appear on the world markets as a commercial commodity. We read:

The synthetic product is declared to be the equal of the natural rubber and cheaper in cost of production, thus permitting its active competition with the natural product.

Dr. Weinberg explained that the synthetic rubber was obtained by "contact synthesis," a process which has been under experimentation ever since the war. He declared that the progress of chemistry was an international affair, and that nothing was more pernicious than to fall into the error of calling Germany "the country of chemical industry," regardless of the achievements of others.

Negotiations are proceeding, he said, to reestablish international contact between the chemical interests of different countries, but an idea of the world that is entirely baseless, he said, was the impression which appears to have gained ground in the United States that a chemical front is being combined in Europe against America. German industry, he declared, would never lend itself to such a scheme.

"After the oil agreements we are ready to cooperate with other branches of American industry, hoping that the day soon will dawn when German chemical industrialists may expect fairer treatment at the hands of Americans," he said.

Dr. Curtius, Federal Minister of Economy, said the German chemical industry had passed through a hard school because other countries, since the war, had erected almost impassable trade barriers in the form of tariffs and important prohibitions. In his opinion it would be a long time before equilibrium was restored.

Carl Duisberg, of the Farbenindustrie, who presided at to-day's session, said the German chemical industry was now producing products annually valued at 3,000,000,000 marks (about $700,000,000), constituting one-seventh of the whole of German industrial production.

Trade circles generally regard the announcement as of the highest importance because they consider it as offsetting one of the postwar economic handicaps resulting from the loss of the German colonies and with them raw-product sources.

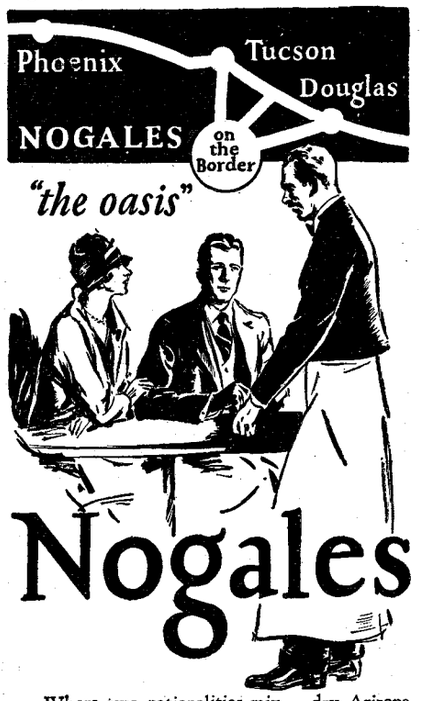
The rubber trade in New York, according to the Associated Press, is inclined to view with skepticism the German report. More than a dozen times in the past decade, we are reminded, the trade has heard similar reports, but always the product either has failed to equal virgin rubber in quality or the cost of production has been so high as to render its manufacture impractical.

Not So Intimate.—JACK—"I hear Bill has a habit of talking to himself when he's alone."

JIM—"I'm sure I don't know."

JACK—"Why, I thought you two were intimate friends."

JIM—"Yes, but I was never with him when he was alone."—*Good Hardware.*



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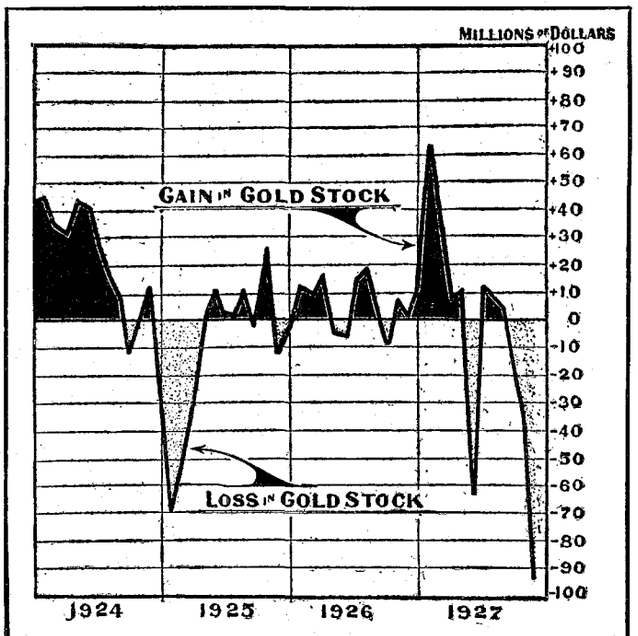
INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD

THE OUTSTANDING financial development of the last weeks of 1927, remarks one financial editor, "is the gold outflow begun in September, but which has been accelerated until now the country is losing metal at an unprecedented rate." All the financial writers have been talking about this tendency and what it means to us and to Europe. The dispatch of a million dollars in gold to London on the seventh was only one of a series of outgoing shipments of the yellow metal which had reached a total of $46,000,000 by the seventeenth, and seemed bound to pass the $50,000,000 mark before the end of the month. It was not the size of the London shipment that gave it peculiar and universal interest. For it was hailed as the first shipment of gold to London since 1914 in the regular operations of foreign exchange. It is loosely spoken of in the press as the only gold shipment during those years. The New York *Times* is more precise: "except for some $18,000,000 which was virtually bought in New York by the Bank of England and shipped to London while preparing for its own resumption of gold payments in 1925, gold has not moved from here to that market since the first half of 1914." It was a historic occasion, a notable step in Britain's return to financial normalcy. For the first time since 1914 the pound sterling was not only at par but at a premium high enough to attract gold from America. What interested the financial community more than a mere record-making, observes *The American Banker* (New York), was the possibility "that this gold shipment to London might prove a milestone showing the beginning of a period when some of our great stock of gold was to be redistributed to the other countries." This stock of gold, by the way, amounted to $4,455,132,810 on December 1. Nobody seems to fear that even the large present outflow will diminish the supply seriously enough to affect us in any way disastrously.



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HOW WE ARE GETTING RID OF OUR GOLD

So much of the gold in American vaults belonging to foreign countries is now being "ear-marked" or set aside for their use that the actual shipments do not show the full volume of changes in our gold holdings. This graph, reproduced by courtesy of the New York *Evening Post*, includes both ear-markings and shipments. It shows the total net gain or loss in gold each month. The net loss for November of $94,000,000 was the heaviest for any month since the war and the December loss to the 17th was $46,000,000.

The British shipment of a million dollars was made by the International Acceptance Bank, Inc.; when it was made sterling was quoted at 4.88\frac{9}{32}$, just enough higher than the par of $4.8665 to make it profitable to ship the gold. There seems to be an argument among foreign exchange experts as to whether the Acceptance Bank really made any money on the deal and whether it did not stretch a point in order to capture the honor of being the first banking concern to ship gold to London after thirteen years. Sterling has been about 2 per cent. above the normal level for this time of the year, which may be accounted for, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, by these facts:

1. Small exports of cotton and wheat to Great Britain. During the current export season cotton exports have been down 50 per cent. from last year and wheat exports are nearly 20 per cent. lower.

2. Increasing volume of foreign-trade financing being arranged in New York rather than in London, as shown by the rise of bankers' acceptances to a record volume.

3. Heavy outflow of funds caused by the large flotations of foreign issues in the New York market.

4. A substantial short interest in sterling brought about by the recent rise and the general expectations of a seasonal relapse which failed to appear.

In addition to these factors there is a strong belief here that the policy of the Bank of England has been calculated to encourage a rise in sterling and the importing of some gold to London. This belief, held very widely in the local financial district, advances the theory that such a policy merely carries further the plans developed by international banking authorities during the summer at the time of the conference of the heads of central banks in New York City.

Besides the shipment to England, gold has been sent recently to Holland, Uruguay, Argentina, Java, Poland, India, Canada, Brazil, and other countries, the New York *Times* notes, to make up the huge total already noted. The gold market this year, points out *The Times* editorially, has been peculiar. By the end of August we had added $146,000,000 to our gold stock by balance of exports over imports—

Yet even then gold was passing out of our possession in other ways. Foreign countries which were in a position to draw gold from the United States, France especially, preferred to take title to the gold, but leave it "ear-marked" in the hands of our Federal Reserve—which was equivalent to gold export in so far as the gold was rendered unavailable for American bank reserves. During the eleven completed months of 1927 our net loss of gold on that account, as reported by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, was $152,000,000.

When September came the tide of actual gold movement had begun to change its direction:

In the past three months gold exports have exceeded gold imports by $75,000,000, and the net result of the shipments and the "ear-marking" combined has been that our stock of gold available for home purposes has decreased $79,000,000 since the beginning of the year. Most of the autumn's actual gold export has gone to countries in this hemisphere like Brazil, Argentina, and Canada; but now, along with the rise of sterling to the "gold point" and the beginning of actual gold shipment to London, our rate of exchange on half a dozen other European financial centers has risen to the year's highest point, in several cases suggesting probable gold export to such destinations.

This is clearly a change from the recent trend of things,

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especially when the country's stock of gold is already down to the figure of 1924. The two questions which continuance of the movement will surely raise are, first, what is the cause of this economic phenomenon; next, how it will affect our own position. One assignable cause is the fact, clearly demonstrated by the Commerce Department's calculations of our "invisible" trade items, that nothwithstanding our large excess of merchandise exports over imports the total balance of trade, visible and invisible, has been running against the United States.

Another unquestionable cause is the extremely low money rate in America—practically now the lowest in the world—which has had its usual effect on the outflow of banking capital to foreign countries.

The effect of a very large outflow of gold from American reserves can hardly be a matter for misgiving. Our immense accumulation of gold since the war has been regarded by all serious economists as a gravely complicating influence in itself, and redistribution of our superfluous holdings to other countries which need it to promote or protect their return to the gold standard has been indicated as the only solution of a problem of our own. It has been calculated by bankers that, theoretically, the Federal Reserve's present actual gold holdings could be reduced by fully $900,000,000 without infringing on the legal requirement of reserve against liabilities, and without impairing the soundness of the position, and certainly no such reduction is within the bounds of early possibility.

A search of the records back to the Civil War fails to reveal to Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, "any month in which this country has lost so much gold as the $94,000,000 recorded for November":

While the loss of $40,000,000 through earmarkings was partly responsible for the large total, the net exports of $54,000,000 in November represented the heaviest net outward movement for any month in history except two, June, 1919, and January, 1925. The December outflow proceeded at the same extraordinary pace. Up to December 17, the net loss in gold stocks for the month to date had reached $46,000,000. Thanks to the Federal Reserve system, which was careful to shield the credit structure against inflation at the time gold flowed in, the country is in position to stand an enormous loss of metal without any adverse effect on its credit position. It is even possible for the Federal Reserve banks by further purchases of government securities to offset the tightening influences on the money market of a gold outflow.

That this country has more gold than it needs, and that the world would benefit from a redistribution of metal, everybody knows.

With about $4,500,000,000 of gold on hand we have very much more than is necessary to back our Federal Reserve notes and other bank-notes. According to Mr. P. O. Wotton, writing in *The Evening Post*, we could lose a round billion dollars of it, to quote one New York banker, without shock to our credit system if the Federal Reserve system can foresee it and prepare for it. Mr. Wotton thinks that our farmers and manufacturers will be

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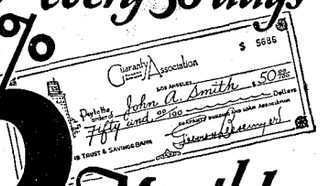

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

better off if Europe could obtain a considerable part of the gold now in this country. "It would be in a sense equivalent to lending money to a poorer neighbor, for he could then buy more largely of America among others." Ever since the war, "speaking broadly, the nations of Europe have looked rather enviously upon Uncle Sam as the gold billions piled up in his vaults, and some of them have been just a little critical of what they regarded as the exercise of the power of American banks to draw gold they desired so earnestly." The greatest benefit to Europe in a real reversal of the gold movement, according to a foreign exchange expert quoted by Mr. Wotton in *The Evening Post*, would lie in the elimination of the "gold complex" under which its financiers are laboring:

They have believed so long that more gold in their central bank vaults would make them happy and contribute to their prosperity by a more equal sharing of the world's gold supply.

Since that is true, very likely a strong flow of gold to them would help to alleviate the feeling of depression they have undergone and are still suffering. It probably would inspire them with renewed confidence, enable them to expand their credits, put them on a sound gold footing for their currencies, and stimulate their lagging industries.

For that reason, if not for others, a golden tide to Europe would be beneficial to the nations that shared in it.

OUR WEALTHIEST STATE

ON the basis of total wealth it is New York, of course. But that does not mean that the New Yorkers are the wealthiest people. Our wealthiest State on the per capita basis is Nevada, according to a compilation recently made by the National Industrial Conference Board, on the basis of 1925 figures. Altho the total wealth of Nevada is only $565,000,000, less than that of any other State, its per capita share is $7,299. But New York, known as the Empire State because of its riches, with one-tenth of the population of the United States, with a total wealth of $40,108,000,000, or not far from one-eighth of the total from the nation, is only fourteenth in per capita wealth—$3,593, for 1925. The term wealth used by the Conference Board represents only tangible property, such as land and improvements, equipment of industrial enterprises and farms, live stock, railroad and public-utility land and equipment, personal property, motor and other vehicles, but excludes gold and silver coin, credits, and currency. The Conference Board notes in a statement for the newspapers:

Mining and agricultural States of the Far West, Northwest and Middle West show the greatest per capita wealth, Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa, Oregon, Nebraska, California, and North Dakota ranking highest in the order given. The great industrial States show the largest total shares in the national wealth, but none of them shows a per capita figure high enough to be included among the first eight States. Connecticut ranks ninth in the list, but Montana, Kansas, and Washington exceed in their wealth per capita New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

It is interesting to several editors to hear that the wealthiest State populations are not those in which either people or money are concentrated. "Man for man, the people on the outskirts have the most money," remarks the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the point that:

The chief advantage of per capita computations of wealth is not as a test of relative well-being of the people of the communities compared, but as an index to future opportunities for making a living. In regions where per capita wealth is high, labor in relation to opportunities for future employment is relatively scarce. Those are the sections toward which the population stream should be directed. Intelligent migration of workers ought to be assisted, therefore, by statistical information of the sort presented by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Here is the Conference Board's list of States, ranked according to their per capita wealth:

State	Per Capita Wealth, 1925	Total Wealth 1925 (in Millions)
Nevada	$7,299	$ 565
Wyoming	4,961	1,136
South Dakota	4,900	3,338
Iowa	4,646	11,242
Oregon	4,374	3,775
Nebraska	4,185	5,737
California	4,000	16,718
North Dakota	3,996	2,562
Connecticut	3,842	6,039
Montana	3,728	2,505
Kansas	3,698	6,705
Washington	3,727	5,628
New Jersey	3,691	13,288
New York	3,593	40,108
Minnesota	3,584	9,359
Arizona	3,584	1,534
Massachusetts	3,546	14,697
District of Columbia	3,568	1,834
Idaho	3,506	1,781
New Hampshire	3,449	1,559
Utah	3,429	1,728
Pennsylvania	3,389	32,116
Illinois	3,385	24,009
Colorado	3,336	3,469
Ohio	3,233	20,915
West Virginia	3,211	5,260
Rhode Island	3,192	2,168
Missouri	3,184	11,094
Indiana	3,145	9,733
Michigan	3,031	12,985
Wisconsin	3,087	8,785
Delaware	2,979	709
Maine	2,877	2,264
Maryland	2,851	4,448
Vermont	2,639	930
New Mexico	2,461	945
Florida	2,239	2,829
Virginia	2,228	5,539
Texas	2,064	10,760
Louisiana	1,995	3,791
Tennessee	1,976	4,838
North Carolina	1,879	5,284
Oklahoma	1,842	4,226
Kentucky	1,566	3,927
Arkansas	1,506	2,832
South Carolina	1,499	2,704
Georgia	1,403	4,353
Mississippi	1,355	2,427
Alabama	1,306	3,264

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OUR EVER-CHANGING FAMILY BUDGET

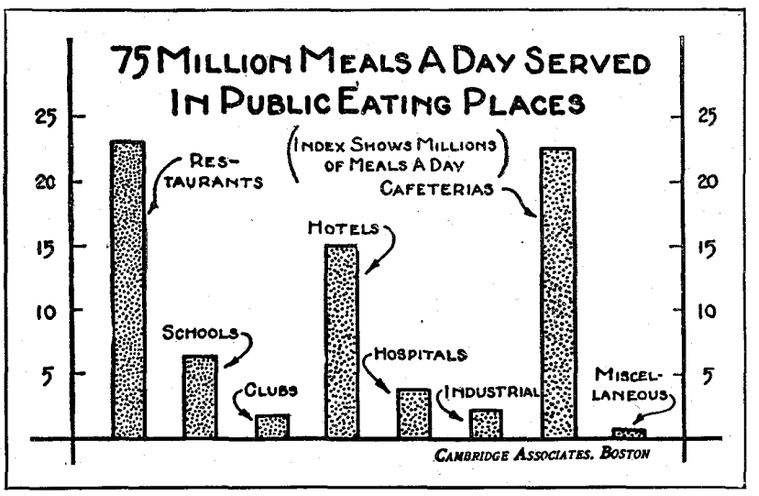
AT FIRST THOUGHT one would hardly view the family budget of the average American household as possessing anything in common with the quick-change artist of the variety stage. To most of us who do not analyze it very closely it seems rather to be a monotonously stable affair with a possible upward tendency all along the line. But it is in reality nothing of the sort. The various items are constantly changing in relation to one another. Varying fashions, modifications in modes of living, the increasing part mechanisms of all sorts are playing in our lives—these things and their like are constantly defeating the endeavor of government statisticians to give us accurately itemized data on the current cost of living. The radio and the flivver, for example, have proved to be major factors of unbalance. Expenditure for clothes, books, furniture, etc., has to be cut down to permit of their purchase. The fact that slickers are in style reduces the outlay on umbrellas. And so it goes. This kaleidoscopic shuffle of our elements of expenditure is discust in an article in *The Railway Age* (New York), which informs us that:

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a statement intimating that it may soon discontinue its publication of cost-of-living index figures, because it hesitates longer to rely on the family budget figures which it gathered in 1918 for the purpose of weighting its price statistics. The budget survey was originally made for the Shipping Board as a basis for fixing its rates of wages, and the cost-of-living index has figured largely in railway and other wage-adjustment proceedings. The statement says that because of the well-known changes in the standard of living since 1918, the proportions of the family income expended for different items entering into the budget have changed, altho it is impossible to say how far the figures purporting to show the effect of changed prices on the actual cost of living are "off," or in what direction they are "off," the bureau seems to be more than half right, for once, at least.

Of what importance in a cost-of-living index to-day is the price of cotton stockings, or even of some other items of cotton or wool which, altho more in evidence now than when they were "unmentionable," are certainly less weighty, statistically and otherwise? In 1918 silk shirts were supposed to have been something of an item in a shipworker's budget, altho perhaps those who wore them were not the ones who kept budgets, whereas the price of silk stockings would now be more important. The cost of the new radio may have been offset to some extent by the reduced cost of running the car, but an increased consumption of rubber (tires or soles) may be offset against the reduced use of leather, both per capita and per shoe. It is said that the greatly increased use of the closed car has caused an enormous shrinkage in the sales of overcoats, while the electricity bill has gone up as the ice bill has come down.

The bureau recommends a new family-budget survey, with the geographical limits selected along broader lines, saying that the overbalancing effect of the eighteen shipbuilding centers on which its survey was originally based was never entirely overcome. It also points out that its budget figures cover at best but 12,098 families. To-day there would be less railway employees as well as shipworkers in any group of 12,000 than in 1918. All of which simply goes to prove that it is far easier to show that statistics are wrong than it is to get them right.

MORE MONEY MEANS MORE "EATING OUT"—One of the results of our increased wealth in this country is more eating in restaurants and less eating in the home. In consequence, the Cambridge Associates remind us in their *News Service*, a great revolution in our eating habits has come about in the last twenty-five years. Whereas there was a time when comparatively few meals were served outside of the home, to-day, according to figures credited to the Management Magazines, Inc., "over 75,000,000 meals a day are served in restaurants, cafeterias, industrial lunch-rooms, hotels, schools, clubs, and other places." If we, as a people, eat 345,000,000 meals a day, 21 per cent. of this total are "eaten out." The Cambridge Associates present a diagram here reproduced, showing in round numbers the number of meals served by the different types of eating-places. Such figures as these reveal a changed habit on the part of the public, which may be partly accounted for by the servant problem, but which is attributed mainly to the result of increased per capita wealth and the consequent desire for more leisure, luxury, and travel:



The automobile, affording to the average family opportunity for travel formerly not available, has added greatly to hotel and restaurant business. All this change has brought about tremendous shifts in methods of marketing by food manufacturers.

WANTED: AN INSURANCE APPETITE

A RECORD-BREAKING TOTAL OF $17,000,000,000 in new life insurance has been written this year, and other figures may be held to justify much of the cheerful conversation at the recent meeting in New York of the Association of Life-Insurance Presidents and other insurance groups. But all this does not convince editor Glenn Griswold, of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, that one of the life-insurance presidents is correct in saying that the American people are fast becoming life-insurance thrift addicts. Mr. Griswold would like to agree, but he can not find any more real thrift in this country than there was twenty years ago. Nor does he find anything at all to indicate that our people "are addicted to life insurance for the purpose of thrift or any other purpose." He adds:

A lot of people talk about an insurance program, but the chances are they have recently had one imposed upon them by an able insurance solicitor.

Occasionally, some intelligent and purposeful person devises an insurance program voluntarily, and adheres to it rigidly and willingly. He, too, is a rare exception.

Mr. Griswold thinks that most life-insurance men would agree with him that "life insurance is not bought, but is sold." This brings him to his argument that the next job of the life-insurance business is to create a national appetite for insurance thrift:

It does seem to me, that if the life-insurance business were to give as much thought and were to expend as much energy in the business of creating a genuine and voluntary appetite for insurance thrift, as it does in selling the individuals it finds on its lists of prospects, the business would grow much faster than the remarkable totals it now reports.

The public generally thinks of life insurance only as insurance; and when buying or discussing it, has in mind undertakers, widows' weeds, and headstones. There is a tremendous amount of sentiment and a negligible total of intelligent thought involved in the voluntary purchase of life insurance.

Altogether too few people realize the great economy of the thing; the extent to which insurance creates an estate, conserves funds that would otherwise be wasted, financing not only the individual but also the great enterprises by which he lives.

In other words, I believe that it would be not only possible but also easy to create a real appetite for insurance thrift—almost as easy, for instance, as it was to create a national appetite for Eskimo pies or Spearmint gum.

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MORE money than ever is going to be spent next year for industrial research by corporations and by the Federal Government, and such expenditures must now be considered by successful producers just as necessary as advertising appropriations, contends the Boston *News Bureau*. Research stimulates producing just as advertising stimulates marketing, and "the man who would stint on spending in either direction to make or sell otherwise than as his father or grandfather did may soon find himself emancipated from either making or selling." "Better Business Through Research" is the title given to a survey of New England industries in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's *Executives Service Bulletin*. So rapidly has research work been accepted as a necessary auxiliary to industrial technique that, as the National Industrial Conference Board reports, "whereas in 1921 only 578 companies were known to maintain research departments or laboratories, more than 1,000 concerns have organized research divisions in operation at the present time." And then some seventy trade associations are spending about $15,000,000 in research, and colleges and technical schools $1,500,000 more. Altogether, we are told that about $200,000,000 is now being spent annually for research in this country, with the individual corporations spending about two-thirds and the Government the other third. According to the Conference Board's data:

The greatest amount spent by any one single manufacturing company among those from which the Board has detailed statements in 1926 was more than $5,250,000, while a public-utility corporation spent approximately $13,000,000 within the year. Manufacturing companies were found to spend on an average from 1 to 3 per cent. of the gross amount received from sales on research.

"Mass production, elimination of waste, hand-to-mouth buying, and other successful features" characterizing American industry since the war, have become possible on account of this research work, says the New York Trust Company in its periodical, *The Index*. It is pointed out that industrial research is handled in three ways: by the individual corporation, by trade associations, and by making use of the Government's facilities. Any manufacturer or producer may use the Bureau of Standards at Washington, which since its foundation in 1901 has become a great university-like institution with a staff of 785 experts and a library of some 27,000 books. "It is estimated that the Bureau saves the United States Government about $100,000,000 each year by scientific analysis of the goods the Government buys, ranging from thumb-tacks to battle-ships."

One manufacturing organization which has gone in very strong for research is that of the Duponts. They had expanded to make explosives during the war, and then had to turn to peace-time needs. For instance:

In the manufacture of explosives, nitrocellulose is developed and used. Rayon, paint, imitation leather, celluloid, and other products are derived from this useful chemical substance. Research was conducted by the Duponts which revolutionized the use of paint, which in turn developed a new usefulness for the dyestuffs which formerly had gone primarily into textiles.

"Research is now playing its part in the recovery of the meat-packing industry from the seven lean years after the war," we read further, and if undertaken earlier might have helped our rubber manufactures to overcome the effects of the British restriction policy. The sugar industry, we are told, neglected research too long, but is now using it to make profit out of waste products. For instance, the cane waste was of no value except as fuel to run the sugar-mills, but "a recent discovery makes possible the use of the waste cane pulp for the manufacture of a lumber substitute." Some of these discoveries in other fields carried a threat to the lumber industry, but research "is aiding the lumber industry by finding new uses for the waste sawdust, such as the making of linoleum, dynamite, and bakelite." As a result of a five-year research program the gas industry has developed "gas refrigeration and more efficient gas cooking-stoves which could compete with electric appliances." Within the last year research has produced a better and cheaper method of making alcohol. The introduction of artificial silk has forced the cotton textile industry to put its own house in order, and to encourage new uses for cotton.

It is hard to say how much should be spent on research, but the writer for the New York bank thinks that "the difference between the earnings of two corporations in the same competitive field can be partly traced to the amount of research conducted by each." He concludes:

The great strides made by the General Electric Company in the electrical industry can be attributed in large measure to the work of its research laboratory headed by the late Dr. Steinmetz, a pioneer in this field of activity.

The recovery of the Chilean nitrate industry, which contributes substantially to the revenue of the Chilean Government, must also be attributed to research.

Industrial executives all over the country, writes J. C. Royle, in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York, are centering their attention on cutting costs of operation and reducing overhead expense. He quotes an industrial research engineer, J. J. Crumbaugh, who tells how "shop practise in entire industries is being revolutionized in order to effect a saving of two mills on a barrel of cement or on a hundred pounds of coal or steel or a hundred bricks," and adds that those who do not use research to cut costs must sooner or later merge or liquidate.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 14.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrives in Mexico City from Bolling Field, near Washington, covering the distance of more than 2,000 miles in 27 hours and 15 minutes. He is welcomed by President Calles and a tremendous throng.

Thirty-seven children are burned to death in the Hospice St. Charles, Quebec, Canada.

The House of Lords approves, 241 to 88, the revised prayer-book of the Church of England.

December 15.—The House of Commons defeats, 240 to 207, the motion sanctioning the revision of the prayer-book of the Church of England.

The Nanking Government instructs the Russian Consulates at Shanghai, Hankow and Canton to cease their functions and gives them a week's time to leave China.

December 17.—Colonel Lindbergh receives the homage of Mexico City's school children, ten thousand of whom present a program of tableaux, drills, dances, and athletic feats.

December 18.—Colonel Lindbergh attends two bull-fights in Mexico City given in his honor.

December 19.—News of the execution by Nationalists of 600 Chinese suspected of being Communists comes from Canton.

Pope Pius creates five new Cardinals, all non-Italians, thus dividing the College of Cardinals equally among Italians and non-Italians.

DOMESTIC

December 14.—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur sends to Congress a bill asking for $725,000,000 for the construction of seventy-one auxiliary vessels.

The Oklahoma State Senate votes to receive charges made by the House of Representatives against Gov. Henry S. Johnston and two other State officials, without immediately suspending them from office.

December 15.—The House passes the bill providing for a total tax-reduction of $289,735,000.

Senators Borah, Norris, La Follette and Heflin, named before a Senate special committee as recipients of bribes from the Mexican Government, deny any knowledge of the transaction. Attorney Dudley Field Malone, named as the intermediary between the Mexican Government and the Senators, also denies the charge.

December 16.—Representative Connery, of Massachusetts (Dem.), charges the Calles Government in Mexico with permitting, "under the flimsiest pretext, men and women to be arrested, tortured, jailed, deported and executed, in open violation of its Constitution and law."

December 17.—The submarine *S-4*, with forty-five officers and men aboard, is rammed and sunk by the coast guard destroyer *Paulding* outside of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.

The Stories Behind the Pictures of the World's Master Painters

Every masterpiece of art has a story. Often a unique story.

"*Ophelia,*" for instance. Painted by Millais and sold for $1,500, this great picture shows the heroine of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" lying in the water. She had fallen in while gathering flowers.

As a landscape setting for this picture Millais found a little reach of reed-fringed river with a tangled brier background and dogroses in bloom.

During July and August he painted. The background was finished.

The next step. To get an Ophelia. A beautiful girl, with red hair, tall and slender, employed in a milliner's shop, was prevailed upon to be the model. And *Millais insisted that she actually lie in water!*

A CHILLED MODEL

A large bath was arranged for the girl to lie in. The water was kept warm by lamps underneath.

All went well, until one day—*the lamps went out!* The girl got chilled. But she was plucky and stuck!

When Millais realized the situation, she was numb. She became ill. Her father threatened a damage suit. As a compromise Millais paid the doctor's bill.

BARE-LEGGED ARTIST

A touch of humor clings to Millais' first recognition as an artist. Aged 9, he won in an art competition. At the ceremony of awarding the prize the name "Mr. John Everett Millais" was called.

Can't you imagine the surprize of the audience when a youngster with short, white-frilled trousers, bare legs, and golden curls stepped up to the dais?

HIS ONLY NUDE

In his whole career Millais made only one nude—"*The Knight Errant.*" Mrs. Grundy protested. The canvas sold for $7,500 and hangs in the National Gallery.

GIRL DROWNING

Millais had a penchant for painting women in water. Besides "*Ophelia,*" there is his "*The Martyr of the Solway,*" in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. This great painting shows a young girl, condemned in religious persecution, and bound to a stake to drown in the rising tide.

THE BEEFEATER

But the high-water mark of artistry was reached in "*A Yeoman of the Guard,*" in his gorgeous uniform of red and gold that is so familiar to visitors to the Tower of London. This is regarded as one of the greatest pictures of modern times.

WONDERFUL DETAIL

Another great Millais masterpiece, "*The Blind Girl,*" that sold for $1,575, is called "a religious picture and a glorious one." It evinces a wealth of minute detail, from the moisture-spangled blades of grass to the distant village and the tortoise-shell butterfly on the girl's shawl.

SEE EXODUS CHAP. XVII

A distinctive religious work is Millais' "*Victory, O Lord!*" in the City Art Gallery, Manchester, based on the biblical story of the fierce battle between the Israelites and Amalekites while Aaron and Hur hold up the hands of Moses on the mountain side. Sold for $6,300.

GRAVE-DIGGING NUN

As his best painting Millais considered his "*Vale of Rest,*" a sombre churchyard scene showing two nuns, one digging a grave. But he almost went insane painting the grave-digging nun. The picture brought $15,000.

MASTERPIECES BY TURNER

While Millais specialized on life studies, J. M. W. Turner, the great colorist, idealized landscapes.

Look at Turner's "*Venice: The Dogana,*" in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Such remarkable light and color and atmosphere were never known in painting before Turner's time.

Look at "*The Fighting Temeraire,*" in the National Gallery. No human figure is visible on the ship. Yet the whole canvas shows human feeling!

His "*Rain, Steam, and Speed,*" with the rushing train, is called "the boldest attempt to represent abstract ideas in landscape ever made."

DREAMLAND FANTASIES

But no work by Turner betrays more of his creative genius than "*San Benedetto*"—also in the National Gallery. Here in the wonderful sea and sky there is realism. Yet in that real sea and sky, by his wonderfully suggestive and pictorial use of color, Turner has placed a fairyland of dissolving palaces and gliding gondolas and figures of dream.

YOU CAN GET THESE PICTURES

Recently eighteen famous masterpieces by Millais and eighteen by Turner have been copied on canvas grain-paper—**faithfully reproduced in all the glorious richness of color and delicacy of shading that displays every phase of the artists' technique.**

Mounted on heavy white art board and easily detachable for framing, these 36 pictures are within your reach in the splendid twin-art books, 9½x13 inches, 181 pages each, bound in half cloth with stiff board covers, stamped in gold, and entitled—

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Every picture mentioned in this announcement is in these books, in full color, and is entertainingly described. Dozens of other noted works by Millais and Turner not pictured are also described and the life story of each artist is related in vivid detail.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Meet the Missus.—Only a few autos have rumble seats, but most every one has a grumble seat.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Usual Effect of Being Lit Up.—Definite announcement was made that the Missouri Pacific depot will be eliminated with colored lights.—*Austin Statesman.*

Cruel Shock. — "Suspicious package found in Mayor Thompson's mail."—*Headline.* Maybe it's a monocle!
—*New York Sun.*

No Wonder!—Wahpeton, N. D.—Hans Langseth, aged 82, is dead after letting his beard go uncut since 1775. It was 17 feet long.—*De Land (Florida) paper.*

Model Jane.—
Both beautiful and dumb
My own true love must be;
Beautiful, so I'll love her—
And dumb, so she'll love me.
—*Life.*

Making It Comfortable.—Fitting the hose that supplies free air, a valve has been invented that fills an automobile tire to a pedestrian pressure.—*Logan City (Utah) paper.*

Track Clear.—BETTY—"Do you have any green lipsticks?"
DRUG-STORE CLERK—"Green lipsticks?"
BETTY — "Yes; a railroad man is going to call on me to-night."—*Wright Engine Builder.*

Social Brevity.—Ira Waterman and wife intend to spend the winter at Ella Huggan's, he having moved his pig on Thursday last and they came later.—*Windham (N. Y.) paper.*

Changed His Destination.—FIRST COLORED LADY—"Yo' husban's in de hospital? Ah thought he was jus' only off on a jag."
SECOND SIMILAR (with pride)—"He was, but Ah interrupted him."—*Life.*

Filling Diet.—Every one could have whatever they liked to eat in the way of ice-cream cones, hambergers, soda pop, rubber balls and balloons for the children.
Palacios (Texas) paper.

Holy Places.—Boston, Dec. 4.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago, here to-day to address the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, soon after his arrival made a flying visit to his birthplace and other historic shrines.
—*New York Times.*

When Boys Were Boys.—Little Arthur was getting ready to go to the zoo. "I want some sugar," he said. "I can have lots of fun with a bag of lump sugar and the elephants."
"When I was your age," remarked his father, "I could have a heap of fun with a bag of lump sugar without any elephants."—*Boston Transcript.*

Browned on Both Sides.—The residence and all the contents of Elijh Gabbard, was completely burned.—*Kentucky paper.*

Meets the Leisured Class.—NORTH—"Don't you agree that speed is the curse of America?"
WEST—"No, I can't say I do. I'm an installment collector."—*Life.*

Clean Sweep.—SHE—"You never hear of women cashiers embezzling or running off with their employer's money."
HE—"Not often, but when it does happen, they take the employer, too"
—*Laughter.*

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CRIME NOTE

A Chicago billiard player is arrested for putting English on the ball.
—*Life.*

Damaged Goods —
Hamburger Store—5c; for sale; wife hurt in auto wreck; will sell cheap if taken soon.—*Kansas City Times.*

We'd Call It Demotion.—Vermer C. Hanna, son of H. M. Hanna, of this city, has been promoted from superintendent of brides on the Montgomery Division.
—*Hattiesburg (Miss.) paper.*

And the Hearse.—
To every person comes his day,
So calmly wait your chance—
Pedestrians have the right of way
When in the ambulance.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Buy a Rattle.—DEALER (rushing into the newspaper office—"See here, you've published an announcement of my death by mistake. That's got to be fixt up somehow."
EDITOR—"Well, we never contradict anything we have published, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put you in the births column to-morrow and give you a fresh start."—*Good Hardware.*

Diluting the Dog.—FOR SALE—Real country pork sausage, whole or half hog.
—*Oskaloosa (Iowa) paper.*

Try It.—SCIENCE TEACHER—"Name some liquid that won't freeze."
BRIGHT PUPIL—"Hot water."—*London Answers.*

Culture in Indiana.—Q.—"How should Cavalleria Rusticana be pronounced?" V.W.
A.—"It is pronounced kah-vah-lcmfwye-mfwyaoicmfwaomfw."—*Kokomo Tribune.*

Simple Recipe.—"Do you know how to make a peach cordial?"
"Sure; send her some candy."
—*Ohio State Sun Dial.*

New Problem for Henry.—WANTED—Man with car that can speak Spanish for collector. —*San Antonio Express.*

They Do Get Hot.—The chief is inclined to believe that a crossed wife might be the cause of the fire.—*Scranton Times.*

Ki-yi-yi!—Cyriacks averred he fired at the ground to scare some drunken men in a car and the shot struck the dog in the back seat.—*Los Angeles item in a Mississippi paper.*

Anybody Feel Flattered?—BOBBY—"Daddy! A boy at school told me that I looked just like you!"
THE DAD—"That so?—and what did you say."
BOBBY—"Nothin'. He was bigger'n me."—*Passing Show (London).*

Evidently Bloomers.—A contest was held to determine classification, botanical and common names of the flowers, with Mrs. William Darrow winning the highest score. A copy of "Milady's House Pants," by F. E. Palmer, was awarded as the prize.
—*Dayton Evening Herald.*

What Barnum Missed.—Lyndhurst (N. J.) Nov. 10. (Exclusive)—Apparently misled by appearances, six-armed hijackers today held up Edward Hughes of Garfield.
—*Los Angeles Times.*

Fat, Fair and Bald-headed.—Wish to correspond with lady to early marriage, must be poor working lady. I am poor workingman, but honest and the lady must be same, age 35, weight 210 lbs., 5 ft., 8 in., baldheaded, but good looking.
—*Denver Post.*

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—*Florida paper.*

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